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SEARCHES INTO THE HISTORY OF THE FAMILY OF BYNE OR BINE OF SUSSEX

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SEARCHES

INTO THE HISTORY OF THE FAMILY OF

BYNE OR BINE OF SUSSEX

BY

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LL.M., ONE OF HIS MAJESTY'S COUNSEL

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In compiling this labour of love I have met with the most generous assistance from many friends, among whom I may specially mention, with sincere thanks to them, Messrs. Hunt, Currey, Nicholson and Co., of Lewes, Colonel Attree, F.S.A., late R.E., R. Garraway Rice, F.S.A., Paley Baildon, F.S.A., Major R. M. Byne, and L. F. Salzmann, F.S.A.

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THE BYNE FAMILY OF SUSSEX.

THERE was an ancient tradition in this family that it had been settled in Sussex before the Conquest; and, without doubt, its members were for many centuries connected in the western half of that county with West Grinstead and the neighbouring parishes, and in the eastern half of the county with Burwash and its neighbouring parishes. The name occurs as Bynde, Binde, Byne, and Bine. From the recurrence of the name in an adjectival or proprietary form as applied to land, it is probable that in Sussex it was primarily that of an individual, and not one of locality. In the western district indicated are places called Bynes, Bine Farm, Bine's Green, Bine's Bridge (α), and Prior's Bine, and in the parish of Storrington was situate a piece of land called Bynesdown, of which John Shelley died seised in 1550 (β), whilst

(α) Thomas Parson de Bynebridge is named as a resident in the tything of Byne in the roll containing the View of Frankpledge for the Hundred of West Grinstead, taken 3 May, 1598.

(β) Castles, Mansions, and Manors of W. Sussex, by Elwes and Robinson, p. 223.

in the parish of Sullington was Bine Common (α). Agnes Ampleford of Washington, widow, by her will dated 14 February, 154$\frac{7}{8}$, and proved in the Consistory Court of Chichester, 11 April, 1548 (vol. vii, fol. 23), made Humfry Ampleford "myne assigne in my part of a piece of land called Bynd to the Feast of Seynte Michell nexte after my death." Byne, described in the reign of Henry 3 (β), in 1509, in 1599, and afterwards certainly as late as 1710, as a manor, is also stated to have been a sub-manor (γ). Byne was also the name of a tything in the Hundred of West Grinstead, as shown by the Subsidy Rolls for 1296, 1327, and 1332, and also by the Hundred rolls for 29 March, 18 H. 8 (1527), 3 May and 26 September, 1598, and 22 October 42 Eliz., when at the Court then holden certain persons were presented for not repairing the part of Allinsbridge lying "infra decennam de Byne." In the Parliamentary Survey of the Cromwellian period, taken in November, 1651, it is called a township or tything in the Hundred of West Grinstead (δ). In 1275 two justices were appointed to take an assize of *mort d'ancestor* touching a messuage and land in West Grinstead and Byne (ε). In the survey

(α) Weston v. Haines, Chanc. Proc. Reynardson before 1714, Bundle 83, No. 93.

(β) In the inquisitions for Sussex printed in the Red Book of the Exchequer, vol. ii, p. 802, it is stated that "Episcopus Cicestrensis tenet manerium de Binne ad voluntatem Regis quod fuit Almaraci de Creliun, Valet x^{l}."

(γ) Castles, Mansions, and Manors of W. Sussex, p. 109.

(δ) 23 Suss. Arch. Coll., p. 239.

(ε) 44th Report of Dep. Keeper App^{x}., p. 119. Patent Rolls, 3 E. 1, m. 24 (73).

of the chattels of the Priory of Sele, situate near Beeding, co. Suss., taken 1 E. 3 (1327), it is certified that "sunt apud Byne xiiii quarter avenæ," and in the extent of its possessions taken 44 E. 3, it is found that "habet quoddam tenementum apud Byne cum j carrucata terrae et xxx ac^r^. prati, etc." (α). In 1316 the *villa* de Byne is mentioned (β). In the parish of Burwash are Bine's Farm and Bines. It is unlikely that as the name of an individual the word should be derived from so widely spread a term as the Northern bóndi, the shortened form of buandi, a husbandman, though the name is found in 1202 in Lincolnshire, a Danish county, for Ricardus filius Bine is mentioned in two civil pleas of that year (γ). On the other hand the Anglo-Saxon Byn means tilled or inhabited, and the occurrence in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries of the surname as de Byne suggests on a first impression a territorial origin for it, derived from land bearing that description. About 1260 a grant was made by the Abbot of Robertsbridge to Alan Lambin of a field called "la Binne" lying between the Abbey's grove and the King's highway from Robertsbridge to Battle (δ). So also there were lands in Hellingly called Nether Byn

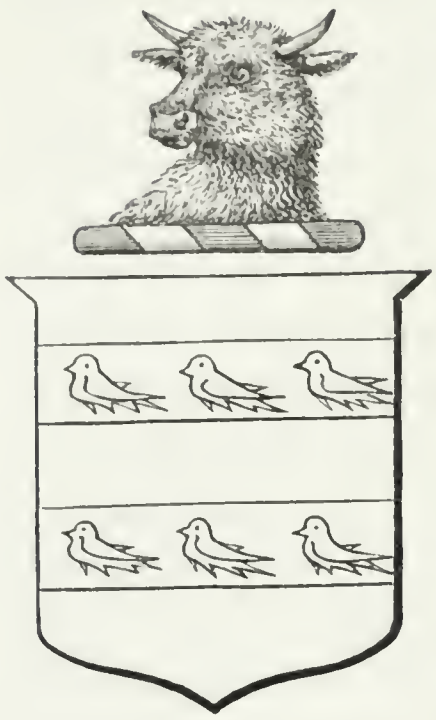
(α) Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. iv, p. 668.

(β) Feudal Aids, vol. v, p. 134.

(γ) Select Civil Pleas (Selden Soc.), vol. i, pp. 51 and 96. Robert Bynne is named in the inquisition for Lincolnshire, taken 1276 (Rot. Hund., vol. i, p. 368). The name William Bynna also occurs in Lincolnshire in 1317 (Cal^r^. of Patent Rolls, E. 2, 1313-1317, pp. 682-684).

(δ) Cal^r^. of Chart. of Robertsbridge Abbey at Penshurst, p. 75, No. 228.

or Nether Byne in 1556 and 1688 (α). In all probability the surname is the Saxon personal name Bynna or Binna, which is found frequently in Mercia and in Kent (β), and the personal name was in Sussex in the first instance given to land owned by a person or persons who bore it.



The crest of Byne is a bull's head couped azure armed or; and the arms are Argent two bars gules each charged with three martlets or (γ).

In 1166, the Bishop of Chichester in certifying his knights' fees amounting to nine and a half returned—"et superest ix^a pars militis quam tenet Johannes de Binda" (δ). About 1225, Wilkelin de Byne, son of James de Byne, with the consent of his mother Matilda, granted to his sister Amy his land at Strete which Geoffrey a la Strete held of the free dower of Matilda in Shipley and the meadow of Hammesgrave in Byne, Matilda releasing to Wilkelin the whole court of Rudelle [Rowdell in Washington] which she held in dower except the granary on the north side with free

(α) 37 Suss. Arch. Coll., pp. 43 and 56. Inq. p. m. of Stephen Bord, taken 20 August, 1567 (Suss. Rec. Soc. Eliz., No. 37).

(β) Searle's Onomasticon Anglo-Saxonicum, pp. 107, 122-123.

(γ) Glover's Ordinary. They are engraved in Berry's Suss. Gen., p. 186, and in Horsfield's Hist. of Suss., vol. ii, p. 233.

(δ) Red Book of the Exchequer, vol. i, p. 198.

access thereto (α). From the record of two fines levied 25 H. 3 (1241), it appears that William de Bine was then entitled, subject to the estate in dower of his mother Matilda in one third thereof, to lands in Ruedelle, in Bine, and in Clayton [in Washington] (β). In April, 1245, William de Byne attested a grant of land at Byne formerly Philip de Byne's (γ). *Circa* 1240 a grant to the Hospital of St. Mary at Chichester was made by Martin, son of Ralph and his wife, of whatever interest they had in a plot of land which the widow of Vincent Bine held outside the East gate of Chichester (δ). The names of James de Byne and Emma his wife occur in Sussex 50 H. 3 (1266) (ε). About 1270

(α) Magd. Coll. Mun. Box Binelands and Grinstead, No. 13.

(β) Feet of Fines, Suss., 25 H. 3, File 14, No. 46 (Suss. Rec. Soc. Fine, No. 396). There is also a fine as to lands in West Grinstead on the record of which is endorsed "Et Matill. de Byne pro se et filiis suis qui sunt infrà etatem et in Custodiâ suâ apponit claimium suum" (*Ibid.* 33 H. 3, File 16, No. 26 (Suss. Rec. Soc. Fine, No. 481). Clayton is immediately to the north of Rowdell.

(γ) Magd. Coll. Mun. Box Binelands and Grinstead, Nos. 1 and 2.

(δ) 51 S. A. C., p. 53.

(ε) Rotuli Finium, vol. ii, p. 434. The name Byne is also found in Kent and Somerset. In 49 H. 3, Richard de Bynne recovered from Walter de Graunford and Richard Saket on an assize of novel disseisin 4 ^{a}. 1 ^{r}. of land in Tonge Co. Kanc. (Abbrev. Plac., p. 157). Temp. E. 1, Robert Byne held a messuage and croft and one acre of ploughland at a penny rent in the manor of Middleton com. Kanc. (Rot. Hund., vol. ii, p. 452). Thomas Byne was one of the intrantes of Canterbury from 1407 to 1410, and Robert Byne in 1414. His son Robert Byne was a freeman of Canterbury in 1454, and Henry Byne in 1531. Thomas Byne, of the county of Somerset, 11 July 16 E. 2 (1322), entered with others into a recognisance as a manucaptor (bail) for the good behaviour of John de Courtville of the same county who had been imprisoned as an adherent of the Earl of Lancaster and for payment of the fine imposed upon him (Parl.

Amia de Byne, daughter of Roger de Byne, widow, granted to Walter de Colevile, Prior of Sele, for the souls of herself and her brother William de Byne the above-mentioned land at Strete in the parish of Shipley, which was held in villainage by Geoffrey de Strete and also Geoffrey de Strete her nativus with all his goods and chattels (α). About the same date James de Byne, son and heir of William de Byne, confirmed the last-mentioned grant of his paternal aunt Amy, reserving the wood of Hammesgrave, and this deed was sealed with an eagle displayed as the "*Sigillum Jacobi de Byne.*" In February, 127$\frac{0}{1}$, an agreement was come to between Walter de Colevile, Prior of Sele, and James, son and heir of William de Byne, whereby James was to make a cart road in the cultivated ground called Hammesfeld, passing eastwards near a thicket, then southwards to the meadow called Cuwebrok, and thence to the Prior's meadow of Morghynemede (β). From an ancient but undated deed preserved in the Record Office, it appears that William Bynde, son and heir of Roger Bynde, granted to John de la Hogge land homages, rents, and

Writs, vol. ii, Div^{n}. 2, P^{t}. 2, p. 205, No. 44, and Div^{n}. 3, p. 542, Cal^{r}. of Fine Rolls, vol. iii, p. 159). Hugh Byne occurs 8 January, 1291, as attorney for John de Sancto Johanne (probably of Warnham, co. Suss.) going beyond seas (Cal^{r}. of Patent Rolls, 19 E. 1). Robert Bynde was an archer in the vingtaine of John le Devenish sent to Gascony by the Corporation of London, 4 August, 1337, in aid of the war with France (Letter Book F of City of London, p. 13).

(α) Magd. Coll. Mun. Box Binelands and Grinstead, No. 5 and see 10 Suss. Arch. Coll., p. 118.

(β) Magd. Coll. Mun. Box Binelands and Grinstead, Nos. 7 and 11, and see 10 Suss. Arch. Coll., p. 118.

buildings in the parish of Hodlee [West Hoathly], and Court of Bradehurst [Broadhurst] in Sussex (α). Julyana, wife of Philip de Byne, gave to the Priory of Sele all her lands and tenements in Byne in the parish of West Grinstead (β), and in 8 E. 1 (1280), Gervase and Richard, sons of Philip de Byne, were murdered in their father's grange in the Hundred of West Grinstead, by Godfrey de la Whithelinge (γ).

James de Byne was a witness to a deed dated *circa* 1270-80, by which John, son of John le Wolf, of Clayton in Washington, granted to Adam Bishopp, of Washington, land in Clayton adjoining land of James de Byne (δ). In the documents connected with the dispute as to tithes between the Prior of Sele and the Abbey of Fécamp in 1285, mention is made of the demesne lands of James de Byne at la Roudelle, and of land held by his sister Juliana (ε). The only person bearing the name that occurs in the Lay Subsidy Roll for the Rape of Bramber in 1296 is James de Byne, who was one of the *jurati* for the Hundred of West Grinstead and was assessed at 5*s.* 8½*d.* (ζ). This same James de Byne, who held of the Honour of the Castle of Bramber one messuage and two virgates of land in West Grinstead, by knight's service, namely, by fealty and the services of the tenth part of a knight's fee, and also held

(α) Cal. of Ancient Deeds, vol. i, p. 367, B. No. 1586.
(β) 10 Suss. Arch. Coll., p. 118.
(γ) Cartwright's Rape of Bramber, p. 313.
(δ) 40 Suss. Arch. Coll., p. 99.
(ε) Magd. Coll. Mun. Box Southwick, No. 11.
(ζ) Lay Subsidy Roll, 24 E. 1, Suss. 189/1.

another messuage and one virgate of land situate within the manor of West Grinstead, died in the early part of 1305, leaving an infant heir (α). James de Byne, who was possibly this heir, was a witness to a deed dated *circa* 1310, by which John Borde of Washington granted to John le Wolf and Sibyl his wife, land in Washington near the land of John de Byne; and again to a deed dated *circa* 1312, conveying land from Richard de Putte of Washington to John le Wolf. In 1327 and again in 1332 James de Byne was one of the three persons described as "*taxatores*" in the Hundred of West Grinstead for the lay subsidies then levied (β). James de Byne was also a witness to a deed dated at Findon in May 1333, whereby Stephen de Boucles released claim to William le Ismonger of land in Shipley (γ). In 1334 James, son of James de Byne, sued John le Somenour and Joan his wife, on a claim for 12 acres of land in Washington, as his right by writ of entry upon which the defendants, by John de Stopham their attorney, claimed to have a view (δ). This suggests that John le Somenour had married the widow of the plaintiff's

(α) See a case in K. B. Mich., 1305, between Mary, 3rd wife and widow of William de Braose, and William de Braose his son and successor, and others, in which the question was whether the wardship of the estate of the infant heir of James de Byne had or had not been assigned to the widow Mary as part of her dower (Year Books Rolls Series 33-35, E. 1, p. 36). For other litigation between these parties see the Genealogist, vol. vii, p. 56.

(β) Lay Subsidy Roll, 1 E. 3, Suss. 189/3. Dō 6 E. 3, Suss. 189/4. No other Byne occurs in the Rape of Bramber.

(γ) 40 Suss. Arch. Coll., pp. 102, 104, and 109.

(δ) De Banco Roll, 300, Mich. 8 E. 3, m. 41.

father, and under her title to dower had disseised in toto the plaintiff as heir. James de Byne was one of the jurors and parishioners of West Grinstead, upon whose oaths the Nonarum return for that parish was taken at Lewes in 1341 (α); and is no doubt identical with the James de Byne who at the inquisition for ascertaining the age of John, son and heir of Edmund, Earl of Kent, younger son of E. 1, taken at Steyning 9 April, 1351, deposed that he recollected the day of birth (7 April, 1330), because a dispute between him and Henry de Gate (β) was settled in the church on that day and inrolled in the Missal (γ). James at Byne was in 1330 tenant of a knight's fee in the manor of Cootham or Coudham in Storrington (δ). Mention is frequently made of a Peter Byne as belonging tempore E. 3 to the societas bardorum, which was a guild of bankers (ε) or a company of merchants (ζ) of Florence,

(α) Nonarum Inq., p. 388.

(β) Gate is Eastergate; but is here a pure surname, for by a deed dated before 134½, land in Tortington was conveyed to John de Gate of Arundel and Idonia his wife (both dead in 134½) and *Henry de Gate* apparently their son at the yearly rent of 4*s*. (Placita de Banco, Hil., 16 E. 3, cited in Year Books, Rolls Series, 16 E. 3, part i, pp. 121-5). In the pleadings Henry is called both Henry atte Gate and Henry de Gate.

(γ) 12 Suss. Arch. Coll., p. 28, referring to Inq. 25 E. 3, 1st nrs. No. 76.

(δ) Dallaway and Cartwright's Rape of Arundel, p. 241, *note d.*

(ε) Ducange, *sub voce* Caorcini.

(ζ) Reilly's Memorials of London, p. 197. There were many such mercantile societies. See 46th Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, p. 225, where the Society Bardi is mentioned as existing 5 E. 1.

but he was an Italian, and not a member of the old Sussex family (α). On the Saturday in Easter week (24 April), 1389, James de Byne and Roger de Byne witnessed a deed dated at Shipley on that day by which Thomas Bouchi granted to John le Pyke his lands in Shipley, Washington, Storrington, and other parishes(β). At the inquisition taken at Bramber, 16 May, 1399, for ascertaining the age of Edward, son of Sir Robert Tregoz, James de Byne, then aged 54 years and upwards, deposed that he remembered the day of birth, 23 April, 1378, because on that day he buried his eldest son John Byne (γ).

In or before 1397 James Byne who was probably a son of the last named James de Byne, married with Joane, one of the two daughters and co-heiresses of Richard de Whelton (δ). It appears from letters patent dated 22 October, 1402 that James Bynde and Joan his wife resided in London (ε). On 29 October, 1413 pardon was granted to Sir Wm. Claxton Knt. for not appearing to answer James Bynde and Thomas Depden,

(α) Abbrev. Rotul. Orig., vol. ii, pp. 23 and 120. Rot. Parl., vol. ii, 114[a]. Calendars of Patent Rolls, E. 3, indices. His name is sometimes spelt Byny, Bini, or Byni. In 1281 and 1283 "Binde" of Florence occurs (Cal[r]. of Letter Books of City of London, A, p. 67 and B, p. 6). In 1295 and 1297 "Bynde the Lombard" is named in "Irish Documents 1293-1301," pp. 147 and 200. Simon de Bynes was in 1529 master courier of the Florentines living at Lyons (Letters and Papers For. and Dom., H. 8, vol. iv, p. 2483).

(β) 40 Suss. Arch. Coll., p. 116.

(γ) Inq. p. m. Chanc. 22 Ric. 2, No. 125.

(δ) Peter de la Rue v. James Byne and others. De Banco Rolls, 545, Sussex. Easter, 20 Ric. 2, m. 54[d].

(ε) Patent Rolls, 4 H. 4, p[t]. i, m. 24.

citizens and mercers of London, touching a debt (α). On 18 September, 1410, James Bynde, mercer, and two others as executors of Otho Brys, paid to the City Chamberlain £40 as a legacy by their testator to his two daughters (β). On 3 May, 1422, pardon was granted to Sir Thomas Burton, Knt., for not appearing to answer James Bynde and Thomas Depden, citizens and mercers of London, touching a debt of £8 (γ). On 29 November, 1427, James Bynde is again described as citizen and mercer of London (δ).

In 1417 James de Byne, John Mille, William Bek, and John Wylteshire, sued William Kyng and others, all of Amberley, husbandmen, for breaking the Plaintiffs' close at Amberley, and consuming hay of the value of 40*s*. (ε). In 1419 James Byne, by Robert Bustrigg his attorney, sued William Kyng and Roger Kyng both of Greatham, "fyssheres," for breaking his close at West Grinstead, and worrying his six cows therein with their dogs on 12 April, 1418, so that the cows aborted (ζ). In 1423 James Byne sued David Thurmond of Storgh-

(α) Patent Rolls, 1 H. 5, p^t^. iii, m. 24.

(β) Letter Book I of Corporation of London, p. 170. A John (qu. James) Bynde was in 1401 elected a correctier or licensed broker by the Mystery of Mercers (*Ibid.*, p. 12).

(γ) Patent Rolls, 10 H. 5, m. 14.

(δ) Patent Rolls, 6 H. 6, p^t^. i, m. 29.

(ε) Coram rege rolls, 626, Mich., 5 H. 5, m. 4. *Ibid*, 627, Hil., 5 H. 5, m. 2^d^. *Ibid.*, 628, Easter, 6 H. 5, m. 22. *Ibid.*, 629, Trin., 6 H. 5, m. 2, 25. *Ibid.*, 631, Hil., 6 H. 5, m. 16^d^. *Ibid.*, 634, Mich., 7 H. 5, m. 24^d^.

(ζ) Coram rege rolls, 634, Mich., 7 H. 5, mm. 2 and 107. *Ibid.*, 636, 8 H. 5, m. 13^d^.

ton [Storrington], gent. and Alice his wife and others in an action of trespass (α).

Thomas Harlyng, Canon of Chichester, and Rector of Pulborough, who according to the brass to his memory in the church of Pulborough died 8 May, 1423 (β), by his will dated Monday "in festo cathedræ Sancti Petri Apostoli" (22 February, 142$\frac{2}{3}$), and proved 1 June, 1423 (Archbishops' Registers at Lambeth, Chichele, Part i, 356^b), bequeathed to Robert Byne his "secundum meliorem equum de equis meis cum sellâ et toto apparaltu."

Such ancient Court rolls as exist of the manor of Sullington, co. Suss., which is close to Washington, show that prior to a Court holden on the Thursday before the Feast of St. Lawrence the Martyr, 3 H. 6 (9 August, 1425), James Byne had been seised of copyholds in that manor; and whilst no Byne is named in the record of the Court holden 28 September, 30 H. 6 (1451), which is the next extant, yet at the courts holden 13 October, 34 H. 6, 28 April, 35 H. 6, 12 December, 36 H. 6, and 24 October, 39 H. 6, James Byne paid fines which at the last mentioned court were "pro terrâ vocatâ ffynches" (γ). In 1428 Thomas Lewkenore and the heir of James de Byne held a fourth

(α) Coram rege rolls, 648, East., 1 H. 6, m. 54^d. *Ibid.*, 649, Trin., 1 H. 6, m. 44^d.

(β) 23 Suss. Arch. Coll., p. 175. Thomas Harlyng was rector of Pulborough from 140$\frac{2}{3}$ to his death, prebendary of Fittleworth 1401 to 1405, and archdeacon of Chichester 1405 to 1409.

(γ) The name Byne does not occur in a computus roll for the manor from Mich. 18 to Mich. 19, Ric. 2.

part of a knight's fee in Godham (qu. Coodham) and Parham, and were assessed therefor at 3*s.* 4*d.* (α).

In or before the time of E. 4, "James a Byne esquier" agreed with James Walsh, who was entitled to lands, tenements, rents, and services in the parishes of Ewhurst and Ockley, co. Surr., called Conyhurst, Losenersh, and Covettes, then vested in feoffees for James Walsh, that James Walsh should marry Johane, daughter of James a Byne, for which marriage James a Byne gave to James Walsh, "a certeyn some of money, and other certeyn goodes, and mete and drynke and chambers to them both for certeyn yeres after the espousals aforesaid," for which James Walsh granted that Johane should have the said lands, tenements, rents, and services during her life. The marriage took place, and James Walsh died, and Johane his widow proceeded in Chancery, probably in 1480, to enforce her rights to a life estate in the property (β).

In 11 H. 6 (1433) Joan, the widow of James Byne, held one fifth part of a knight's fee in the lands called Byne under the Duke of Norfolk, which extended to 20 shillings cum acciderit (γ). Apparently these same lands

(α) Feudal Aids, vol. v, p. 154.

(β) Walsh v. Bardesey, Early Chanc. Proc., Bundle 34, No. 32. The bill is addressed to the Archbishop of York, Chancellor of England, and must therefore be dated in 1465, or between 9 October, 1470, and 14 April, 1471, at which periods George Nevile filled those offices, or between 3 September, 1480 and 9 April, 1483, when Thomas Rotheram did so. The bill is indorsed "Coram Dño Rege in Cancellãr sua die Jovis ꝑx futũr videlt. xxiij die Novembris." The 23 November fell on a Thursday in 1480.

(γ) Chanc. Inq. p. m., 11 H. 6, No. 43, doct. 44, line 50. Calr. inq. p. m., vol. iv, p. 152.

continued in the family; and devolved upon an Edward Byne who had a wife Isabella, and at least two sons, namely, William Byne and Thomas Byne, the latter of whom was born about 1485.

This William Byne died 15 October 1508. By an inquisition after his death taken at Petworth 2 November, 1 H. 8 (1509) before William Tyndall the King's escheator, it was found that William Byne was seised of the manor of Byne in Ashurst and West Grinstead, and of a fourth part of the manor of Storrington Byne in Storrington, and also of 240 acres of land, 4 acres of meadow, 2 acres of wood, and 25 acres of marsh in "Wessynglye Bodham (α) and Horsham," and of the reversion in the residue of the manor of Storrington Byne in Hurston Byllinghurst and Nuthurst, which residue Edward Cooke held for the term of the life of Isabella his wife (β), by the will of Edward Byne, late husband of the said Isabella, and of the reversion after the death of the said Isabella in 30 acres of land, 60 acres of pasture, and 25 acres of meadow in Shipley and Chiltington, which Edward Cooke held in right of the said Isabella his wife for the term of her life under the will of the said Edward Byne as of fee, and it was further found that the manor of Byne was worth beyond reprisals £8 17*s*. yearly, and was held of Thomas Earl of Surrey, and that the said fourth part of the

(α) Bedeham. See Dallaway and Cartwright's Rape of Arundel, p. 344.

(β) No will is to be found of this Edward Cooke, or of Isabella Cooke, in P.C.C. or at Chichester, nor any inq. p. m. An Edward Coke was a witness to the will of Thomas Bennett of Chancton in Washington dated 6 October, 1545, and proved 5 February, 154$\frac{5}{6}$ (P.C.C. 4, Alen).

manor of Storrington Byne was worth beyond reprisals £20 yearly, and was held of Thomas Earl of Arundel by the rent of one penny and a pound of pepper, and that . . . acres of land of the said 240 acres, two acres of meadow of the said 4 acres, and the 2 acres of wood were worth yearly beyond reprisals . . . and were held of the Abbess of Syon by the yearly rent of 4*s.* 11*d.*, and that . . . acres of the said 240 acres in "Wassyngle" were worth yearly beyond reprisals 20*s.*, and were held of . . . de Hampton by the yearly rent of two pence, and that . . . acres of the aforesaid 240 acres, 25 acres of marsh and 2 acres of meadow in Bedeham were worth beyond reprisals 40*s.* 4*d.*, and were held of Thomas Earl of Arundel, and that . . . in Horsham were held of Thomas Earl of Surrey, and that the residue of the manor of Storryngton Byne was held of the Abbess of Syon by the yearly rent of 6*d.*, and that the said 60 acres were held of the same Abbess, and that the said 30 acres were held of the Master of the Alms house of the Holy Trinity of Arundel by the yearly rent of 3*s.*, and it was further found that William Byne held no other lands at his death, and that he died 15 October, 24 H. 7 (1508), and that Thomas Byne was his brother and next heir, and was of the age of 24 years and upwards (*a*).

By an inquisition taken at Billingshurst 27 October 12 H. 8 (1520) before William Lussher, the King's Escheator, it was found that Thomas Byne was before

(*a*) Eschætor's Inq., File 1066, No. 2, 1 H. 8. This record is in parts illegible.

his death seised in demesne as of fee of one messuage and 300 acres of land in the parish of West Grinstead called Byne lande, and of one messuage and 100 acres of land in Ashurst, and so seised had granted the same by deed to Richard Sherley, John Goring, Edward Lewkenor, senior, and others in fee, to the use of Thomas Byne himself and Joan his wife, and the heirs between them lawfully begotten, and to fulfil the last will of Thomas Byne, and that he made his will and thereby declared that Joan his wife should have and hold during her life the said messuages and 40 acres of the land, and after her death the same should be to the use of their lawfully begotten heirs, and that the messuages and the 400 acres of land in West Grinstead and Ashurst were held of Thomas Duke of Norfolk by the fourth part of a knight's fee as of his Honour and Castle of Bramber, but by what other services the jury were unaware, and that Thomas Byne held no other lands or tenements of the King in chief or otherwise in demesne, service, or reversion on the day he died, namely, 17 January, 11 H. 8 ($15\frac{19}{20}$), And that Edward Byne was his son and next heir, and at the time of his father's death was aged 7 years (α).

No subsequent trace of this Edward Byne has been discovered, but the lands which descended upon him as heir of his father must upon his death have devolved upon, or in some way have been acquired by, the Bynes of Rowdell.

(α) Eschætor's Inq. p. m. Surrey and Sussex, File 1073, Series ii, 12 H. 8, No. 1, and Chanc. Inq., Series ii, vol. 35, No. 84.

EARLY in the reign of H. 8 the mansion house and estate of Rowdell in the parish of Washington were acquired by THOMAS BYNDE or BYNE, who resided there as owner, and who appears from his will to have inherited or purchased them after the date of his marriage. By his will dated 12 July, 6 H. 8 (1514), he directed that his body should "be burid in the church of Wassington befor the ymage of Sancte Nycolas wher fore I wyll to the reparacions of the churche vi^{s} viij^{d}. Also to the mother churche of Chychestr viij^{d}. Also I wyll that therbe at my burying and moneth day x priests and every priest to hav for his labor viij^{d}. Also I wyll that the rent issues and profittes of my place and landes called Rowdell be taken and resyeved by the space of vij yere nex after my dethe and that my executrice shall resyeve y^{t} to pay my dettys and fynd a prieste one yere and then all the same landes to returne to my son Wylliam and the heyrs of hys body And also I wyll that my wyf shall not clayme hire dowre but be content with hyr joyntur y^{t} she hath of my landes Provyded all weye and also I wyll y^{t} Jone my wyff have ye said landes and tenementes called Rowdell duryng hyr life so y^{t} she and other persons seasid to hyr use release and geve as moche landes in value as Rowdell ys now being percell of hyr joyntur unto Wyllyam my son and to hys heyrs of hys body And moreover I wyll y^{t} yf my said wyfe marye and departe frome the sayde landes calyd Rowdell and dwell in any other place than I wyll ye said londes calyd Rowdell

ymmediately after hyr marage and departure unto my sayde son Wyllyam and the heres of his body And I wyll y^{t} my said wife have ye rule and custody of my said son Wylliam and of the landes to hym wylled duryng the nonage of ye sayde Wylliam and she to order and rule hyme and his said landes by ye advyse and counsell of Richard Sherley and Edward Coke Also I wyll y^{t} myn executrice tak and perceve al the issues and profightes of all my landes rentes and tenements in Storyngton unto the tyme that she hav reseyvyd ye full sum of xxvi^{l} xiii^{s} iiii^{d} and that sum to go to ye maryage of Elysabeth and Mary my daughters equaly to be devydid betwene them and yf yt hapen any of my sayde daughters to decesse unmaryed that then she y^{t} survyveth hav the hole xxvi^{l} xiii^{s} iiii^{d}. Also I wyll y^{t} all such persons seased or possessed or y^{t} of ryght ought to be possessed of any landes rentes or tenementes within the Countye of Sussex to myne use in any manner of wyse be and stand seasid ther of to ye use trust and performance of thys my present wyll Also I wyll y^{t} wher John Goring (α) and Richard Sherley where assentyng and privy unto a lease y^{t} I mayde unto Peter Bullockherd (β) of certyn landes in Storyngton

(α) Probably John Goring of Burton whose will dated 16 October, 1520, was proved 7 February, 152$\frac{0}{1}$ (P.C.C. 5 Maynwaring, Test. Vet., 561).

(β) Doubtless a relation of Richard Bolokeherde, who according to his inq. p. m. taken at Chichester, 11 November, 1542, was seised of some 460 ^{a}. of property, and was on the last of February, 15$\frac{39}{40}$, whilst walking in the King's highway between the church of Washington and his house at "Hiden" murdered by William Lidgates senior and

and Coudham for y^e^ wych lease y^e^ sayde Peter hath truly contented me his fyne I wyll y^t^ y^e^ sayde Peter injoye y^e^ said landes acccordyng unto my lease ther of to hym mayde Also I wyll y^t^ yf this my last wyll be nott mayde formeable accordyng to ye lawe then I wyll y^t^ mine executrice do call a lernidman to corecke y^t^ not changyng myne intent and last wyll. All other of my goodes not bequethed my detts payd I wyll to Jone my wyfe whome I make myne executrice and Richard Sherley and Edward Coke myne overseers. In witnes wher of I hav put my seal. geven at Rowdell the xii day of July in ye vi yere of ye reigne of Kyng Henry ye viii^th^ these beyng witnenes Rychard Sherley Edward Coke Peter Bullockherd Wylliam Sherley (α) George Rose (β) James Pettett and Rauffe Emory with other more. this est amen Jhesus." This will was proved by the executrix in the Consistory Court of Chichester, 15 September 1519 (vols. i, 9, and ii, 4).

From the arms carved on the monument to John Byne (A) the grandson of this Thomas Byne, it seems that the latter's wife Joan was a Threele of Loxwood. His daughter Mary appears from the will of her

whose heir was his nephew Peter Bolokeherde, aged 10, the eldest son of his brother William Bolokeherd. Richard Bolokeherde was the son and heir of John Bolokeherd who died 18 April, 1508, seised of property in Washington and elsewhere (Exch. Inq. p. m., Series ii, File 1066, No. 1) when Richard was aged 11.

(α) Apparently Sir Richard Sherley of Wiston, who died 1540, and his eldest son William Sherley who died 29 May, 1551 (5 Suss. Arch. Coll., pp. 12 and 14).

(β) Perhaps George Rose of Amberley, whose will is dated in 1530 (12 Suss. Arch. Coll., p. 82).

brother William Byne to have been married to one Williams.

William Byne, the son of Thomas Byne, was of Ardingly, co. Suss., and of Rowdell, and is the person with whom the not very accurate pedigree in Berry's Sussex Genealogies, p. 186, commences. He married with Alice, third daughter of Richard Culpeper, of Wakehurst in Ardingly, by Joan, daughter of Richard Naylor, Alderman of London, and Elizabeth his wife (α). William Byne had issue four sons, (1) *John Byne* (A), (2) *Edward Byne*, (3) *Thomas Byne*, and (4) *James Byne*, and four daughters, (1) Katharine, who was married at Camberwell, co. Surr., 25 May, 1573 (the day of the marriage there of her eldest brother, John Byne) to Edmond Bowyer (β), who was Sheriff of Surrey and Sussex, 24 November, 1600, to 2 Decem-

(α) 10 Suss. Arch. Coll., p. 154. Richard Culpeper, in his will dated 6 September, 1539, and proved 16 October, 1539, in P.C.C. (31 Dyngeley), stated that "I have payd to the mariage of Alice my daughter 20 markes." Richard Naylor, Merchant Taylor and Alderman, was buried in the Lady Chapel in the Church of St. Martin Outwitch (Seymour's Survey of London, Book ii, p. 380). His will, proved 1483, is in P.C.C. (7 Logge). His wife, who was also buried there, was remarried to George, Lord Bergavenny (New Peerage, by G. E. C., p. 18). Her will as Dame Elizabeth Neville, which mentions her daughter Joan, is dated 14 April, 1500 (Test. Vet., p. 441. P.C.C. 8 Moone). As Richard Naylor died 1483, leaving several children by her, and as Lord Bergavenny, whose issue was by his first wife, who died 1485, himself died in 1492, it is clear, contrary to what the above authorities state, that Richard Naylor must have been her first husband.

(β) Coll. Top. et Gen., vol. iii, p. 152. Sir Edmond Bowyer died 18 February, 162$\frac{6}{7}$.

ber, 1601, M.P. for Surrey, 1603, and was knighted at the Charterhouse 11 May, 1603; Dame Katharine Bowyer died without issue, and was buried at Camberwell 12 July, 1609; (2) Emme or Emma, who was married twice, first at Camberwell, 17 May, 1580, to Edward Snow, of Alfarthing manor in Wandsworth, co. Surr., and of Chicksands, co. Beds., who died in 1587 (α), and secondly, also at Camberwell, 2 July, 1588, to John Bowyer, of Camberwell, where she was buried 26 December, 1624 (β); (3) Cicely, who died a spinster and was buried at Washington, 27 September, 1590 (γ); and (4) Mary, who apparently died before her mother. William Byne appears at one time to have resided at Bysshe Court in Bletchingly, co. Surr., for he is so described in a bond dated 11 May, 1544, given by John Culpeper of Hakington, Esquire, to Thomas

(α) A memorial to Edward Snow, erected, as stated in the inscription, by "Emma, his wife, daughter to William Byne, in the county of Sussex, Esquire," was formerly in the chancel of Wandsworth Church (Aubrey's History of Surrey, vol. i, p. 132). He and his wife, Emma, were in Trin. 29 Eliz. (1587), deforciants in a fine levied for assuring the manor of Chicksands to Peter Osborne (*see* Chan. Inq. p. m. Series 2, vol. 249, No. 59). His pedigree is in the Visitation of Beds, 1634, p. 410. He had issue three children, (1) Elizabeth, baptized at Camberwell 24 August, 1581, and married to Henry Harden (Coll. Top. et Gen., vol. iii, pp. 152 and 164); (2) Alice, married at Wandsworth 2 February, 160$\frac{7}{8}$, to Sir Robert Albany, Knt.; and (3) Sarah, married at Wandsworth 10 August, 1607, to Sir Richard Conquest, Knt. (Visitation of Beds., 1634, p. 97).

(β) Coll. Top. et Gen., vol. iii, pp. 152 and 153.

(γ) In 1586 Thomas Culpeper, of Balcombe, entered into a bond for securing to Cicely Bynd the payment of £7 10*s.* every 10 April and 10 October during her life at or in the manor house of John Bynd, of Washington, called Rowdell (Close Rolls 29 Eliz.).

Colepeper of Bedgebury, Esquire, for indemnifying the latter against a sum of £500 in which he was bound by a recognisance to William Bynde (α). William Byne demised to Richard Arnold, the Manor of Byne, and other lands called Byne in West Grinstead for a term of years at the yearly rent of £7 (β). William Byne by his will dated 8 October, 1558 (about five weeks before the death of Queen Mary), in which he is described as of "Erdyngleigh," esquire, bequeathed his soul to God, and directed that his body should be buried in Christian burial, and proceeded, "I wyll that there be bestowed at my buruing £10, and at my monethe's mynde £6 8*s.* 0*d.*, and at my twelve monethe's mynde £3 6*s.* 8*d.*, to be spent in bread drynck and almes. Item. To the poure folkes at Wasshington 20*s.* Item. To Erdyngleigh chyrche towarde the reparacions of the Chyrche 20*s.* Item. To the Hygh Aulter of the parysch chyrch of Erdyngleigh for tythes forgotten 3*s.* 4*d.* Item. To my fouer daughteres Katherine, Emme, Cecyle, and Marye to eche of them £100, and yf any dye befoore maryage her £100 to be devyded amongst the resydue. Item. To John Wynall my seruante, £6 13*s.* 4*d.* Item. To Marye Willyams, my sister, 20 markes. Item. To eche of my younger sonnes, Edward Byne and Thomas Byne, eche of them £100, and to James Byne £60. And as consernyng all

(α) Harl. Ch. 76 H. 28. Bysshe Court belonged to the Culpepers of Wakehurst (Feet of Fines, Surr. 12, H. 7, No. 27, and Inq. p. m. temp. Eliz. Suss. Record Soc., No. 68).

(β) Arnold v. Goble. Court of Requests. Bundle 25, No. 170.

my manours, Landes etc. (α), in the Shire of Sussex, that I may lawfullye wyll I wyll that Alice Byne, my wyef (whome I make myn executrix to execute thys my testamente) receive the revenues, and then to be to my eldest sonne accordyng to the ryghte coorse of inhertance, hys Mother's Joynture excepted and my Coopeholde Landes whych I cannot bequethe. Concernynge the reuersion of the Manor of Elmested in the Countie of Kent y^t I have in seurty for £240 that my Brother in lawe, John Culpeper, of Ingham, (β) com. Norf., owethe me yf he paye unto my wyef myne executrix the sayd £240 wyth^n one yere next after the makynge of thys my testament I wyll that the reuersion of the Manor of Elmested be unto my brother afoorsaid as ytt was befoore I made bargayne wyth hym Also I wyll that the Fermes of Rockham and Waltham (γ) be in my sayd wyef's handes and after her dethe to the use of

(α) William Byne bought land in Worth, co. Suss., from John Burley in 1551 (Feet of Fines, Suss., Mich. 5, E. 6).

(β) John Culpeper, of Ingham, was the seventh and youngest son of Richard Culpeper above named, his eldest son being also named John Culpeper, as shown by Richard Culpeper's will. John Culpeper, of Ingham, by his will dated 16 December, 1562, and proved 6 November, 1566 (P.C.C. 29 Crymes), gave to Edward Bynde, his nephew, £13 6*s.* 8*d.*; to his own sister, Bynde, a ring worth 20*s.*; to his cousin (niece), Katherine Bynde, £3 6*s.* 8*d.*; and devised his manor of Elmested after the death of Dame Elizabeth, his then wife, unto his eldest brother, John Culpeper, of Wakehurst, on condition that he paid £320 to his executors, otherwise the same to be sold. John Culpeper, of Wakehurst, died 28th March, 1565.

(γ) There was a chapelry of Elmsted in the parish of Waltham, com. Kanc. (Hasted's Hist. of Kent, fol. ed., vol. ii, p. 743). The parish of Elmstead is seven miles south of Canterbury.

all my sonnes and daughteres. When all my legacyes have been payde and my testament performed I wyll that Wynall have five markes more. Item. All my fermes are behynde at Michelmass last past save thre receued. Item. The parson of Asshehurst hath payd me due at Michelmasse 26/8 parte of paiement of fower marks. Item. Woode of Rackham owethe me £26 8*s.* 8*d.* due last Michelmass. Item. Mr. John Leeves Esquire owethe me £20 and noo otheres have payd Michelmass ferme otherwise but as befoore ys wrytten. I make overseere my brother John Culpeper to whome I bequethe for hys paynes £6 6*s.* 8*d.* Item. To Jone Wynall latelye one of my wyef's seruantes 20*s.* Item. To Mary Ellic 6*s.* 8*d.* Item. Mr. John Hussye and Henry Bower (α) ow mi foure ton of yron and there is six tonnes in Chamberlayn's shoppe and two tonnes wyth Gyrdler and one ton wyth Brigge. Item. To pouer folke at Byllingherst 20*s.* and 20*s.* to pouer at Storrington (β). Item. I ow £10 to John Bysse of Worthe." (γ) The witnesses to this will were John Culpeper, esquire, William Culpeper, gentleman, (δ) and John Wynall and

(α) Henry Bowyer son of John Bowyer, an ironmaster in Sussex, was himself interested in the same industry, from which he acquired means to buy, from 1564 onwards, considerable landed estates in and near Cuckfield, and to build the house in Cuckfield Park. He died 8 September, 1589 (42 Suss. Arch. Coll., pp. 36-45.)

(β) William Byne in 1543 sold land in Storrington to John Tayler (Feet of Fines, Suss., Hill. 34 H. 8).

(γ) For John Bysshe, of Worth, *see* Berry's Suss. Gen., p. 199. He died 26th June, 1582, and his inq. p. m. was taken 4 August, 1582 (Suss. Rec. Soc. Eliz. No. 101).

(δ) William (the fourth son of Richard Culpeper, of Wakehurst), who

it was proved 25 February, 155$\frac{8}{9}$ by the testator's widow, Alice Byne in P.C.C. (45 Welles).

It seems indicated by this will that William Byne was interested in the ironworks which then existed in the neighbourhood of Ardingly, and probably it was his connexion with the Culpepers, through his wife, that brought him thither. By the nuncupative will of his widow, dated 5 June, 1578, in which she is described as Alice Binde, of Washington, widow, she gave her lease in lands, called Monthes, to her youngest son, James Binde, and further, her mind was that her sons should have such portions as her son John should think good, and her daughters, "Emme and Sicilye," £200 a piece. Her will was proved 22 June, 1578, in the Consistory Court of Chichester by her son, John Byne (A) the executor (vol. xii, fol. 47).

An Edward Byne was assessed in the Rape of Bramber at Sompting and at Clapham to the Lay Subsidy levied 14 and 15 H. 8 (1523-4) (α). In 152$\frac{6}{7}$ "John Bynde prest" was a witness to the will of John Cowper of Slinfold, co. Suss. dated 9 February, 152$\frac{6}{7}$ (β). A Thomas Byne

in his will proved 17th September, 1585, is described as of St. Dunstan's, Canterbury. He was buried there 4 June, 1585.

(α) Lay Subsidy Rolls, Suss. 189/126. He is perhaps the Edward Bynne, of Beeding, whom William Gower, of Horton, in that parish, by his will dated 18 April, 1558, and proved 6 March, 155$\frac{8}{9}$ (Lewes Book A. 4, fol. 220^b), appointed one of the overseers thereof.

(β) Wills in Consistory Court of Chichester, vol. ii, fol. 55. There is no probate act. John Bynde, priest, may be the Magister Bynde who

is said to have been tenant of a knight's fee in the manor of Cootham 23 H. 8 (1532) (α). Jane Rawson of West Burton in Bury, co. Suss. (widow of John Rawson of the same place) by her will dated 23 November, 1545, and proved in the Consistory Court of Chichester 22 January, 154$\frac{5}{6}$ (vol. v, fol. 101^{b}, and vol. vi, fol. 22) gave "to Laurence Bynde's wedowe a peticote with cloth bodices." Edmund Spoke by his will dated 25 September, 1548, and proved 6 November, 1548, in the same Consistory Court (vol. vii, fol. 44) in which he is described as Parson of Merston gave to Edmund Bynde his godson his old cloke and 20*d.* in money. John Shorte of Littlehampton by his will dated 1 October, 1555, and proved in the Consistory Court of Chichester (vol. viii, fol. 160), 14 December, 1555, bequeathed to Laurence Bynd half a quarter of barley. Thomas Coke of West Burton gentleman by his will dated 18 September, 1556 and proved 8 May, 1560 (P.C.C. 27 Mellershe) gave a contingent legacy of £10 unto the children of Lawrence Byne and also directed that if his son Thomas Coke should die under the age of 18 years and his widow Margery should die or re-marry before that event the residue of his estate should be divided between such of the

proceeded to the degree of B.D. at Cambridge in 1521-22 (Grace Book β, Part ii, p. 98, and Grace Book γ, p. 201).

(α) Dallaway and Cartwright's Rape of Arundel, page 241, n. d.

children of his brother Jerome Coke and of Lawrence Byne as should be living at the death of his son. It may fairly be inferred from the whole of this will that Lawrence Byne had married a sister, then deceased, of the testator Thomas Coke, who mentions another sister the wife of Richard Farnfolde, and another brother Edward Coke. Miles Bynde cler. M.A. is named as prebendary of Bury, co. Suss. in 1559 (α), but his proper name appears to have been Bendes or Beunes (β). There was also an Edward Byne of Storrington, who married twice, first with Ann, whose maiden name is unknown (γ), and who was buried at Storrington 28 July, 1572, and secondly, at Storrington, 18 October, 1573, with Agnes Moore. He had issue four children, all by his first wife, (1) William Byne, baptized at Storrington, 12 September, 1561; (2) Jane, baptized there 30 March, 156$\frac{4}{5}$, and married to James Evans; (3) Alice,

(α) Dallaway and Cartwright's Rape of Arundel, p. 268.

(β) Hennessy's Clergy List, pp. 6 and 165, and 12, Suss. Arch. Coll., p. 260. In a suit in the Court of Requests (Bundle 132, No. 31) he is called Miles Bens, cler., and in his will in P.C.C. (101 Wingfield) he is called Miles Bennes.

(γ) Robert Benet, of Storrington, by his will dated 23 September, 1555, and proved in the Consistory Court of Chichester 13 January, 155$\frac{5}{6}$ (vol. viii, fol. 161^{b}), bequeathed "to Byne's love," *i.e.* sweetheart or widow, 4*d*. Another Robert Benet, of Storrington, by his will dated 21 November, 1557, and proved in the same Court (vol. ix, fol. 16^{b}), devised to his son Richard a tenement and land in Storrington "called Brokehowse late Byne's."

baptized there 19 November, 1567, and (4) Thomas Byne, baptized there 7 March, 157½, and buried there 17 January, 159½. Edward Byne, of Storrington, by his will dated 2 April, 1595, after making a nominal bequest to the high church at Chichester, gave "all my free landes callyd Andrews in Storington by estimacioun nyne acres to Agnes Byne my wyfe and aftere her decese to my sonne William Byne. Item. To James Evens my sonne in lawe my mare and to his daughter Jane a lambe. Item. To my daughter Alice Byne a lambe. Item. To my sonne William one payre of shetes a table cloathe and my grete brasse panne after my wyfe's decese. Item. The resydew of my goodes to my Wiffe durynge her lyfe and after her decese to be devided amongst all my chylderen," and he appointed his wife to be executrix and John Wase to be overseer. This will was proved 24 April, 1595, by the widow, Agnes Byne, in the Consistory Court of Chichester (vol. xiv, fol. 373). Agnes Byne was buried at Storrington 10 May, 1595, and 14 June, 1595, letters of administration of her effects were granted out of the last mentioned court to her son William Byne, to whom 30 June, 1595, letters of administration, etc., of the goods of his father, Edward Byne, were granted out of the same court. A William Byne married at Storrington, 14 July, 1577, with Margaret

Wase, probably a daughter of the above-named John Wase, who was of that parish (α); an Ann Byne was buried there 21 December, 1585; and Mary, daughter of William Byne, was baptized there 9 November, 1595. In 1590 William Byne was a witness in a cause depending in the Archdeaconry Court of Lewes between John Coell and William Savadge the vicar of Rottingdean, and he was described as of Seaford, co. Suss. husbandman where he had resided two years and more having previously resided at Hellingly and as having been born at Storrington and being aged 26 (β). William Byne of Seaford was buried there 13 July, 1598, having had issue by his wife Jane (1) Thomas Byne baptized there 1 February, 15$\frac{89}{90}$, and (2) Joan baptized there 2 April, 1598, and buried there 6 August, 1604. Jane Byne the widow was remarried at Seaford 16 July, 1599, to Robert Marten (γ). Thomas Byne married, first, at Friston, co. Suss., 13 October, 1611, with Elizabeth Gardner widow (δ), and, secondly, at Folkington, co. Suss., 11 July, 1616, with Mary

(α) See Pedigree of Wase. Berry's Suss. Gen., p. 125.

(β) Deposition Books 1587-93.

(γ) Robert Marten's first wife, Alice, was buried at Seaford 16 February, 159$\frac{8}{9}$.

(δ) On 15 July, 1617, Thomas Byne was before the Archdeaconry Court on an allegation of immorality with Ursula Welche, of Wilmington, but on 30 July, 1617, the case was dismissed (Act Books *ex-officio* 1614-19).

Herriott widow. On 25 September 1621 he was ordered to take the oath as churchwarden of Tarring Neville (α). By his will dated 13 March, 162$\frac{3}{4}$, in which he is described as of Bishopston, he gave £60 to Jane Marten his mother, and after her decease he gave to Amy Marten his [half] sister £20, and the other £40 to be divided between the rest of his [half] brothers and sisters, and he bequeathed to his wife Mary certain property which after her death was to go to Lettice Herriott and Elizabeth Herriott. This will was proved by his mother Jane Marten 9 April, 1625 at Lewes (Book A 19, fol. 3) and letters of administration to Mary Byne relict of Thomas Byne were granted at Lewes 20 July, 1625, to her daughter Elizabeth Herriott (B 5, fol. 227). Thomas Byne and Mary his wife were both buried at Bishopston, 27 February, 162$\frac{4}{5}$. In 1615 a Thomas Byne and others were deforciants in a fine levied by Richard Aylewyn as plaintiff of lands in Storrington (β).

John Byne (A) the eldest son of William Byne of Ardingly and Rowdell, was also of Rowdell, and was born 1537. He married 25 May, 1573, at Camberwell, with Elizabeth, born 10 June, 1553, daughter of John Bowyer of Lincoln's Inn and Camberwell, by his second

(α) Act Books *ex-officio* 1619-22.
(β) Feet of Fines, Suss., Easter 13, Jac. 1.

wife Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Draper of Camberwell (α). On 22 April, 1588, John Byne (A) contributed £25 towards the expenses of the defence against the Spanish Armada (β). He died 21 July, 1600, and a handsome alabaster monument to his memory was erected against the south wall of the chancel of Washington church, consisting of the figures of a man and a woman, attired in the dress of the time, and respectively kneeling, the one with five boys behind him, and the other with two girls behind her. This monument has now been relegated to an obscure situation under the tower. It bears the following inscription:

"*Hic jacet corpus Johannis Byne armig: qui uxorem duxit Elizabetham Bowyer filiam Johannis Bowyer de Camérwell armig: et suscepit ex eâ filios quinque filiasque duas et obiit vicesimo primo die Julii,* 1600, *anno ætatis suæ* 63."

There are four coats of arms upon it. In the centre over the entablature are the arms of Byne, and in a row below them are these three shields, 1st over the male

(α) Coll. Top. et Gen., vol. iii, pp. 150 and 152. Visitation of London, 1568, p. 4. For a curious account of Elizabeth Draper's wedding ring and apparel, see Lyson's Environs of London, ed. 1796, vol. i, p. 78. John Bowyer was admitted of Lincoln's Inn, 15 March, 15$\frac{39}{40}$, called to the Bar 1548, to the bench there 1555, was autumn reader 1556-57, and Treasurer 1564-5 (Black Books, vol. i, *passim*, and Dugdale's Origines Jur., ed. 1666, pp. 253 and 260). For further particulars as to the Bowyer family, see Surrey Arch. Coll., vol. iii, pp. 220 *et seq.*

(β) 1 Suss. Arch. Coll., p. 36. As to the amount of £25, see the form of privy seal inviting the subscription in Noble's Spanish Armada List, p. xxxi.

figure Byne impaling paly of ten (α); 2ndly in the middle Byne impaling Argent a bend engrailed gules for Culpeper; and 3rdly over the female figure, Or a bend vaire cottised gules for Bowyer, impaling a fess between three annulets for Draper. John Byne (A) was buried at Washington, 24 July, 1600. In 1604, on the 24th of some month being or later than June, but which is blank in the register, his widow Elizabeth was remarried at Pulborough to Richard Stanley who was of Fittleworth, co. Suss. (β). Richard Stanley died 24 February, 162$\frac{8}{9}$, and his widow Elizabeth by her nuncupative will dated 28 April, 1629, gave to her maid servant Susan Ancell £20 and the residue of her goods to her [step] son John Stanley's children Elizabeth and John, but as she had no money she willed that her [step] son John Stanley should pay the legacy of £20. Administration of this will was 6 February, 16$\frac{29}{30}$ granted to John Stanley during the minority of his children Elizabeth and John out of the Consistory Court of Chichester (vol. xvii, fol. 247).

The children of John Byne (A) were (1) Sir *John Byne*, (2) *William Byne*, (3) *James Byne*, (4) *Edward Byne*, (γ)

(α) The arms, no doubt, of Joan, the wife of Thomas Byne, of Rowdell, who therefrom appears to have been a Threele of Loxwood. (Glover's Ordinary. Berry's Suss. Gen., p. 132.)

(β) On a brass now attached to the north wall of the chancel of Fittleworth Church is: "*Here lyeth ye body of Richard Stanley of Lee Esqr Brother to Sr Thomas Stanley Knight who desceased the foure and twentie of February* 1628."

(γ) No child of John Byne (A) was baptized at Washington, Ardingly, or Camberwell, and the names of William, James, and Edward, are assumed from the will of Thomas Byne, the brother of John Byne (A).

and another, and two daughters, one of whom was Elizabeth, who, 3 June, 1599, was married at Washington (pursuant to a licence at Chichester dated 31 May, 1599) to Thomas Norton, described as of Camberwell, gent. (α); and the other of whom was Katharine, married to Curtes Barwick of Compton, the licence at Chichester being dated 29 April, 1609. John Byne (A) had added to the property in the parish of Washington by a purchase in 1568 from John Apsley (β). By an Indenture dated 23 Nov., 26 Eliz. (1583) and made between John Byne (A), therein described as of Rowdell, gent., on the one part, and Sir John Byne, therein described as John Bynde, son and heir apparent of John Byne (A) and Edmund Bowyer of Camberwell, Esq., on the other part the manor of Cudham (Cootham) and all other the lands of John Byne (A) in Storrington were assured to Sir John Byne and Edmund

The fifth son of John Byne (A) was possibly Edmund Byne, who married with Frances, daughter of Gregory Bowyer (buried at Worth 13 February, 1603), a brother of John Byne's wife (Coll. Top. et Gen., vol. iii, p. 152). She is the Frances Bowyer, alias Bynde of Lingfield, of whose effects, on 22 February, 16$\frac{29}{30}$, administration was granted to her "brother," John Bowyer, out of P.C.C.

(α) Thomas Norton was knighted at Oatlands, 20 July, 1617 (Metcalfe's Knights, p. 158), and see Visitation of Kent, 1619 (Harl. Soc., p. 80). By a deed dated 1 May, 44 Eliz. (1602), and made between Thomas Norton of Norwood Chasteners [in Milton], co. Kanc. Esq., of the one part, and Sir John Byne then John Byne, Esq., of the other part, Thomas Norton covenanted to disentail an estate called Frostes in Newchurch, co. Kanc., and to settle, on the death of his mother, Elizabeth Clarke of Wrotham, the manor of Pouldhurst in Kent (Close Rolls, 1713).

(β) Feet of Fines, Suss. Mich., 10 and 11 Eliz.

Bowyer, and to the heirs male of the body of Sir John Byne (α); and John Byne (A) appears to have made in 1599 a further settlement, which was perfected by a fine in which Edmund Bowyer arm. and John Bowyer arm. were plaintiffs, and John Byne (A) and Elizabeth his wife were deforciants, of the manors of Byne and Cootham, and lands in Washington, Storrington, Ashurst and elsewhere (β). By an inquisition post mortem taken at Horsham 16 December, 1600 before Thomas Palmer esquire escheator it was found that John Byne (A) on the day he died was seised in his demesne as of fee of and in the manors of Byne and Coodham alias Storrington and of and in one capital messuage one windmill one dove house and 120 acres of land in Washington, and so seised died 22 (*sic*) July, 1600, and that John Byne gentleman was his son and heir, and at the time of the death of his father was aged 23 years and more and was married. And that the manor of Byne was held of the lord or lady of the Barony of Brambre as of that Barony by fealty and suit of court and was worth yearly £5 clear. And that the capital messuage mill dovehouse and 100 acres of the land in Washington were held of Thomas Sherley Knt. as of the manor of Charlton by fealty and a yearly rent of 4*s.* 11*d.* and were worth yearly £3 clear. And that the rest of the lands in Washington were held of Thomas Buyshop esquire as of his manor of Hurston by fealty and a yearly rent of 2*s.* 6*d.* and were worth yearly 20*s.*

(α) Close Rolls, 1175.
(β) Feet of Fines, Suss. Mich., 41 and 42 Eliz.

clear. And that the manor of Coodham alias Storyngton was held of Edward Apsley esquire as of his manor of Storryngton by fealty and suit of Court and was worth yearly £5 clear. And that John Byne (A) on the day he died had no other or more lands tenements or hereditaments held of the Queen or of any other in demesne reversion or otherwise (α).

EDWARD BYNE, the second son of William Byne of Ardingly and Rowdell, wat buried at Camberwell, 4 January, 159$\frac{6}{7}$, and was in all probability a bachelor.

THOMAS BYNE, the third son of William Byne of Ardingly and Rowdell, died a bachelor and was buried at Camberwell 29 October 1613. By his will, dated 1 Februaty, 16$\frac{09}{10}$, in which he is described as of Camberwell, gent., (β) he directed that his body should be buried in the church there in the chancel, near to his sister the Lady Bowyer, if there he happened to die, and if he died in any other place at the discretion of his executors, and then continued, "Item. I give

(α) Chanc. Inq. p. m. Ser. ii, vol. 264, No. 108, 43 Eliz.

(β) If, as is probable, he was identical with Thomas Bynde, the suppliant in two proceedings in the Court of Requests in 1597 and 1601, this Testator was a citizen and draper of London. These proceedings were brought to restrain Ralph Massye and Edmund Porter from interfering with the possession of a messuage and rooms in the Old Change, London, which Thomas Bynde had purchased from William Nedeham, of London, Merchant Taylor (Court of Requests, Devon's Calendar 5/379 and 1/556).

to Sir John Byne in token of rememberance a ring of goulde of 40*s*. Alsoe I give to all his youngestt children sonnes and daughteres the some of £40 and to his eldest sonne a Jewell of 40*s*. Item I give to my three nieces Mrs. Harden the Lady Albenye and the Lady Congquest (α) eche of them a ring of goulde of 40*s*. a peece. Item. To my cosin Harden's eldeste sonne 40*s*. to buy him a jewell. Item. To my niece Barwicke a ringe of goulde of 40*s*. Item. To my cosen Catherine Byne and to her syster £20 a peece and to her brother (β) 40*s*. for a jewell. Item. To my nephews William Byne James Byne and Edward Byne £20 a peece. Item. To my cosen Hallawey and to her daughtere 40*s*. a peece. Item. To the Servauntes in the howse 40*s*. Item. To them that carrye me to churche 6*s*. 8*d*. Item. To the Ringers 6*d*. Item. For a bankett for them that goe to Churche with me £5. Item. I give to Mr. Lee of the Inner Temple (γ) my beste gowne welted with velvett and faced with budge. Item. My

(α) The three daughters of the testator's sister, Emma Snow, afterwards Bowyer. (See *ante*, p. 21, note (α).) Henry Harden, son of Henry Harden, gent., was buried in the chancel at Camberwell, 13 March, 1610, when there was given to the poor "by his grandmother, Emme Bowyer, wife to John Bowyare, Esq., 20*s*." (Coll. Top. et Gen., vol. iii, p. 164).

(β) The surviving children of the testator's brother, James Byne.

(γ) There were at this date several members of the Inner Temple named Lee. Probably the one alluded to is William Lee of Fittleworth, co. Suss., who was admitted in November, 1561.

cloke faced with taffata I give to my cosen James Byne and my mourninge cloke to my cosen Edward Byne. Item. To the Poore in Camerwelt 40*s*. Item. To my brother James Byne and my sister Emme Bowyer all the reste of my goodes at London and here at Camerwelt or elsewhere whome I make my Executors. Lastlye I doe hartely intreet my kinde and lovinge brother Sir Edmond Bowyer to be overseere hereof and for a rememberance in token of my love I give unto him a ringe of goulde or £5 at his election." This will was proved 9 November 1613 by the Testator's brother James Byne and Emma Bowyer in P.C.C. (105 Capell).

James Byne, the fourth son of William Byne of Ardingly and Rowdell, married 21 February, $15\frac{89}{90}$ at Camberwell with Sanctia or Sence Fromonde (daughter of John Fromonde, buried at Carshalton, co. Surr., 11 November, 1580), who was baptized at Carshalton 16 January, $156\frac{6}{7}$, and through her as one of the three sisters and coheiresses of John Fromonde of Carshalton, who was buried there 12 April, 1597, he became entitled to the impropriate rectory of and an estate at Carshalton (*a*). By

(*a*) Surrey Arch. Coll., vol. vii, p. 142. Coll. Top. et Gen., vol. iii, p. 162. Letters of administration to John Fromonde were granted out of P.C.C., 16 April, 1597, to his sisters Sence Bynde, and Dorothy Munne, his widow Frances Fromonde renouncing.

her he had five children; (1) Katharine, who was married at Carshalton 27th November, 1610 to Robert Rawnce (α), of Wycombe, co. Bucks, and was buried at Carshalton 30 May, 1623; (2) Emma baptized at Camberwell 21 January, 159$\frac{5}{6}$, who died a spinster before the Visitation of Surrey in 1623, and probably before 1609; (3) *Edmund Byne* baptized at Carshalton 22 January, 159$\frac{7}{8}$, and buried there 21 March, 159$\frac{8}{9}$; (4) Elizabeth baptized at Carshalton 17 June, 1662, who was married to Thomas Thompson, of Streatham, co. Surr., Rouge Dragon Pursuivant of Arms (β); and (5) *Henry Byne* baptized at Carshalton 15 February, 160$\frac{7}{8}$. James Byne was buried at Carshalton 5 January, 162$\frac{5}{6}$, and his widow Sence was buried there 2 October, 1629 (γ).

The pedigree of James Byne and his descendants, entered at the Visitation of Surrey, 1623, is in that portion of it which is printed in vol. ii of the Surrey Archæological Society Collec-

(α) Issue of this marriage baptized at Carshalton were Katharine baptized 21 July, 1611; Edmond baptized 15 February, 161$\frac{4}{5}$; Judith baptized 20th October, 1616; and Henry baptized 8 November, 1618.

(β) The pedigree of Thompson, shewing this match, is in the Visitation of Surrey, 1623. Issue of this marriage baptized at Carshalton, were Sancta, born 4 and baptized 17 April, 1623; Elizabeth baptized 28 November, 1624; and Judith baptized 14 April, 1626.

(γ) Surrey Arch. Coll., vol. vii, p. 146. As James Byne did not survive his wife Sence, he cannot as suggested in Coll. Top. et Gen., vol. iii, p. 152, *note* (δ), be the person of that name who, 24 April, not May, 1622, married at Camberwell with Elizabeth Temple. (*Ibid.*, p. 162.)

tions, and in the edition published by the Harleian Society at page 115. A more extended pedigree, taken substantially from one given in Manning's History of Surrey, vol. ii, p. 513, is contained at p. 83 of Berry's Surrey Genealogies. From these and original sources Appendix A has been compiled.

Sir John Byne, the eldest son of John Byne (A), was born, as shewn by his father's inq. p. m., about 1576, and was also of Rowdell. He was admitted of Lincoln's Inn, 1 August, 1597; and he married between 5 November, 1599, and 21 July, 1600, with Audrey, daughter of Richard Weaver of Lingfield co. Surr. (α). He was knighted by Jac. 1, at Whitehall, 23 July, 1603, being the day before that King's coronation (β). Shortly after the accession of Car. 1, when new commissions of the peace for all the counties in England and Wales were issued, he was included, as he had no doubt been in the previous reign, in that for the county of Sussex (γ). In the register of Washington is the following note under date 163½, "Mem. The 14th Feby Lycense was granted from the ordinary under the Lord Bishop's seale unto Sir John Byne Knt. and Lady Audrey his wife, and unto Mr. Edmund and Mr. John Byne their sonnes, and unto Mrs. Elizabeth Byne wife

(α) Byne v. Glover. Chanc. Proc. B. and A. Jac. 1, Bundle B. 24. No. 49.

(β) Metcalfe's Book of Knights, p. 149.

(γ) Rymer's Foedera. Hague ed., vol. viii, Pt. ii, p. 16.

of the said Edmund, to eat flesh in time of Lent at the whych tyme straitly by the King's proclamation according unto an ancient Statute (α) all persons were prohibited from eating of flesh." (β)

It is probable that Sir John Byne rebuilt the house of Rowdell, which was of the style of Jac. 1 (γ). He added to the property in Washington by a purchase in 1613 from Roger Soane (δ). Sir John Byne by his will, dated 25 January, 163$\frac{8}{9}$, directed that his body should be buried in the Chancel of the Church of Washington, and appointed his eldest son and heir, Edmund Byne, to be his sole executor, and bequeathed 20*s.* to the Cathedral Church of Chichester, and £5 to the poor of Washington, and, after noticing that the Wardship of Edmund Muschamp, his grandchild, was committed to him by the Master of the Court of Wards both of his body, lands and marriage, he left the same to his executor, his will being that for his said grandson's

(α) 2 and 3 E. 6, c. 19, 5 and 6 E. 6, c. 3, and 5 Eliz. c. 5, ss. 14-23.

(β) See also Cartwright's Rape of Bramber, p. 136. John Chamberlain writing to Sir Dudley Carleton, 20 February, 161$\frac{8}{9}$, says, "Here be very strict orders and proclamations for keeping of Lent with order to call into the Star Chamber such as shall eat flesh which makes all get licenses, &c." Birch's Court and Times of James 1, vol. ii, p. 143. In the speech made 21 June, 1632, in the Star Chamber by the Lord Keeper Coventry to the Judges he specially directed them to call attention on their circuits to the King's proclamation on this subject (Cases in the Star Chamber, &c., Camd: Soc: p. 179).

(γ) Cartwright's Rape of Bramber, p. 131. There are a view and description of it in Gent. Mag., vol. ci, pt. i, p. 305.

(δ) Feet of Fines Suss., Mich. 11 Jac. 1. A fine was levied 1629 as to land in Cootham, between John Bridger Plaintiff and Sir John Byne deforciant. *Ibid.*, Mich. 5 Car. 1.

education at Oxford (α) he should be allowed such maintenance as fitted his degree, and he gave to his daughter Elizabeth Byne £500, which after her decease he bequeathed to his grandchild Mary Muschamp, and after directing that his wife the Lady Byne should have the education of his daughter Elizabeth, and his grandchild Mary Muschamp (β), to whom he bequeathed £400 when she became 21; he gave to his loving wife the Lady Byne all the furniture in her room, and to his son John Byne "my seale gold ring which I weare" and the lease of a barn in the parish of "Lymsfield" in Surrey, and to his son John's wife a gold chain "which was my mother's," and to every one of his son John's children £5, and after making other bequests in favour of his servants, he gave all the residue of his goods, &c., to his son Edmund, and nominated Doctor Pay, Archdeacon of Chichester (γ), Henry Goring Esquire, Henry Bridger Gent., and William Skiner, yeoman (δ), to be overseers, and in order to raise money to pay his legacies he empowered his executors and overseers to cut timber and sell the same. Sir John Byne died 26 and was buried at Washington 28 January, 164$\frac{0}{1}$. His will was

(α) Edmund Muschamp, baptized at Camberwell 28 August, 1621, matriculated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, 12 March, 163$\frac{7}{8}$.

(β) Mary Muschamp was married to Edward Eversfield.

(γ) Lawrence Pay, of Christ Church, Oxford, created D.D., 31 August, 1636, rector of Pulborough 1614-1639, was made Archdeacon of Chichester in 1634. He was buried at Pulborough 2 February, 16$\frac{39}{40}$.

(δ) A fine as to lands in Shipley in which William Skiner was plaintiff and John Byne deforciant was levied Trin. 20 Jac. 1.

proved by Edmund Byne (α), 8 February, 164$\frac{0}{1}$ in P.C.C. (13 Evelyn). Sir John Byne had five children (1) *Edmund Byne*, (2) *John Byne*, (B) (3) Jane baptized at Washington, 21 October, 1604, married at Camberwell 7 January 161$\frac{8}{9}$ to Francis Muschamp and buried there 2 January, 162$\frac{6}{7}$, (4) Catherine, baptized at Washington 25 October, 1607, and buried there 23 September, 1614, and (5) Elizabeth baptized at Camberwell 4 January, 162$\frac{1}{2}$, who as "Mrs. Elizabeth Byne" was buried at Billingshurst 15 September, 1671 (β).

Dame Audrey Byne, died 11 and was buried at Washington 14 March, 164$\frac{1}{2}$. Her will, dated 24 December, 1641, in which she is described as Dame Adria Byne, after directing that her body should be buried in the chancel of the church of Washington near to her late husband, Sir John Byne, proceeded thus: "Imprimis: I give to the poor of Washington £5. Item. To every one of my grandchildren £5 a peece. Item. To my eldest sonne Edmund Byne the £10 he oweth me and the £18 which will be due to me for the keepeinge of his sister Elizabeth Byne. Item. To my sonne Edmund's wife my rope of pearle and my purple velvett petticote with the purple velvett belonginge to it. Item. To my goddaughtere and grandchilde Adria Byne, my border of pearle and three wroughte pillow

(α) The suit of John Addams of Warminghurst against Edmund Byne in connexion with a debt of £40 due to Sir John Byne arose out of the executorship (Chanc. Proc., B. & A. Car. 1, A. 9, No. 15).

(β) In Berry's Suss. Gen., p. 186, it is stated that she was married to Sir John Norton. This is confusing her with Elizabeth Byne married in 1599 to Thomas Norton.

beares and two wroughte cushion cloathes and one suite of damaske, to bee delyvered to her att the age of 18 yeares or daye of mariage. Item. To each of my sonne John Byne's children a suite of damaske or diaper so far as it will extend. Item. To my daughter Elizabeth my weddinge ringe. Item. To my sister Bridger my watche. Item. To my goddaughter Adria Bridger (α) my silver warming dissh. Item. To my grandchild Henry Byne three pieces of plate viz.: a silver tankard, a parcell guilte bowle with a cover and a parcell guilte dissh to be delyvered when he is 21 yeares of age. Item. To my daughter in law Muschamp my gold ringe with a stone in it. Item. To my old servant Robert Barker, 40*s*. Item. To Thomas Cayne, 20*s*. To my servant Sarah Coles, my black mourninge cote and my two under redd petticotes with my ordinary wearinge wastcotes except my two beste. Item. To my servant John Osborne 20*s*. All the reste and residue of my estate I bequethe to my younger sonne John Byne, whom I make sole executor. Moreover I doe give and bequethe to my saide sonne John, all my moietie of and in those my messuages lands, &c., lyeing at Lymsfield, Crowehurst, and Oxsted or elsewhere in the county of Surry." The witnesses to this will were Henry Bridger and Richard Wisbey, and it was proved 4 March, 164⅔, by John Byne,

(α) Adria, daughter of Henry Bridger (a sister of Elizabeth, the wife of John Byne (B)) baptized at Ashurst 23 October, 1634, was married to William Shelley of Sullington, who died without issue in 1658 (Misc. Gen. et Her., vol. iii, N. S., p. 423), and was remarried about February, 166⅔, to Daniel Waldo, of Gray's Inn and Harrow. (See Chester's Westminster Abbey, p. 42 *note* (4).)

(B), in P.C.C. (54. Campbell). The lands in Surrey of which a moiety was bequeathed by this will, comprised considerable properties demised for a long term of years at the annual rent of £20, by a lease dated 22 September, 28 Eliz. (1586), made by Sir Thomas Ramsey, Knt., citizen and alderman of London (Lord Mayor in 1577-8), which had become vested in moieties in Dame Audrey Byne and her sister Joan the wife of Thomas Tyrrell, by virtue of the will of their brother Richard Weaver, who had himself acquired them under the will of his father Richard Weaver the elder (α). Richard Weaver, of Hexted in Lingfield, co. Surr., yeoman, had by his will dated 11 June, 1599, after making many pecuniary bequests, and a specific devise to his uncle Alexander Hollowaye of land in Limpsfield called Millards, given the residue of his real and personal estates unto his sisters Joane Weaver and "Awdry" Weaver, and appointed them executrices. Joane Weaver proved this will (P.C.C. 81 Kidd) 5 November, 1599, and "Awdrie" Binde alias Weaver proved it 12 February, 160$\frac{5}{6}$.

WILLIAM BYNE, a presumed son of John Byne (A) was buried at Camberwell 30 July, 1625, and James, another of such sons, may be the

(α) These facts are extracted from a bill in Chancery, filed 27 January, 162$\frac{5}{6}$, by Sir John Byne and Dame Audrey his wife, against one Richard Glover who had bought Joan Tyrrell's moiety, for the purpose of obtaining partition of the properties (Chanc. Proc. B. & A. Jac. 1, Bundle B. 24, No. 49). A John Weaver of Oxted in Surrey was buried at St. Dionis Backchurch, 24 August, 1560.

James Byne who, 24 April, 1622, married at Camberwell with Elizabeth Temple, gentlewoman, of whose effects administration was granted 8 May, 1630, to her father Francis Temple (Westminster Act Book, iii, fol. 129b (α).

Edward Byne, another presumed son of John Byne (A), married 2 May, 1618, at St. Dunstan's, Stepney, with Joyce, daughter of one Edney, of London. In the register he is described as of Washington, and she as Joyce Boyere, of St. Saviour's, Southwark. She had previously been thrice married, first, to one Mayhew, by whom she had a daughter, Jane (β); secondly, to John Cownden, of Southwark, by whom she had no issue (β); and thirdly, 14 December, 1612, at St. Saviour's, Southwark, to Benjamin

(α) See *ante*, p. 38, *note* (γ).

(β) Byne v. Dalton, Chanc. Proc. B. and A. Jac. 1, Bundle B 3, No. 47. The bill filed 29 February, 162⅔, describes the plaintiff, Joyce Byne, as of London, widow, formerly the wife and then the executrix of the will of John Cownden. The answer states that John Cownden by his will left her a jointure of £100 a year, and a messuage in Walworth for life, and also devised certain lands to Jane Mayhew, the plaintiff's daughter by a former husband. In fact, John Cownden, described as of Walworth, gent., by his will dated 23 March, 161½, and proved by Joyce his relict 7th April, 1612, in P.C.C. (30 Fenner), bequeathed certain bonds, plate, jewels, &c. to Joyce, and constituted her residuary legatee and executrix; and devised to her for life his messuages in St. Olave's and St. Saviour's, Southwark, Newington, Walworth, and Kent Street, and devised his lands and tenements in Lambeth, except those in Kennington, to her daughter Jane Mayhew absolutely, his wife to receive the rents during Joan's minority or until her marriage.

Bowyer, of Gray's Inn and Camberwell, by whom she had issue (1) Sir Edmund Bowyer, Knt., baptized at Camberwell, 28 October, 1613, and (2) Joyce, baptized there 10 August, 1615 (α). Edward Byne, who died before February, 162⅔ (β), had by her two children (1) *Edward Byne*, baptized at Washington, 8 October, 1618, and (2) *John Byne*. In June, 1632, Nathaniel Hetherington, of Westminster, gent., exhibited a bill in Chancery against Joyce Byne, to recover £50, which he alleged that she had promised to him in satisfaction of his endeavours and pains to get her the wardship of her son, Sir Edmund Bowyer (γ). Joyce Byne, by her will, dated 17 May, 1643, in which she is described as of St. Martin'a in the Fields, co. Middlesex, widow, after directing that her body should be buried in the parish church of St. Martin's, continued, "To my beloved sonne Sir Edmond Bowyer of Camber-

(α) Coll. Top. et Gen., vol. iii, p. 153. Manning's Hist. of Surrey, vol. iii, p. 409. Benjamin Bowyer's will, dated 28 January, 161⅚, in which he bequeathed £10 to each of his "cosens," that is, nephews, William Bynde, Edward Bynde, and James Bynde, was proved 18 February, 161⅞, in P.C.C. (18. Meade).

(β) See *ante*, p. 45, *note* (β). Joyce Byne is described as of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, widow, in a bond dated 21 April, 1627, in favour of Roger Kilvert, Merchant of London (Close Rolls, 3 Car. 1, pt. 42-175). Roger Kilvert had a son Roger baptized at Camberwell 15 May, 1628, and buried 7 September, 1635, at Allhallows in the Wall, where he himself was buried 25 August, 1657.

(γ) Hetherington v. Byne, Chan. Proc. B. and A., Car. 1, Bundle H. 71, No. 3.

well Knt. £5 to buy him a ringe in rememberance of mee. I devise unto my only daughter Joyce Bowyer all those thirteene acres of lande in Camberwell and all those six acres of lande in Walworth in the co^y of Surrey. I devise to my lovinge frende Richarde Kilvert (α) of St. Martins all those my tenn tenementes situate in Kent Street in the p'ishe of Newington in the co^y. of Surry and alsoe all that greate garden and I doe hereby devise that the saide Richard Kilvert shall yerely during the lyfe of Edward Byne my sonne paye the somme of £20 to my sonne Edward. Item. I devise untoe my loveinge sonne John Byne all that my messuage used for a Bakehows situate in the p'ishe of St. Savioure in Sowthwarke, provided allwayes that he shall have cleered his apprenticeshyp the rentes dureinge thys tyme to be saved for him by the sayde Richard Kilvert for his future advance in his p'fession and if hee shall happ to dye levinge no issue then I devyse the same to my daughtere Joyce Bowyer and my sonne Edward Byne and their heyres. Item. To my

(α) He is probably the person of that name alluded to in a small quarto published in 1642, and intituled, "The Vintners Answer to some Scandalous Pamphlets published as is supposed by Richard Kilvert and abetted in some points by his brother Roger and Alderman Abel wherein the Vintners vindicate their owne Reputations to the World for the satisfaction of all such as know not the said Kilverts wretched and lewd conversation or have credited his foule impudent defamations suggested against them." See further, Gardiner's Fall of The Monarchy of Chas. 1, vol. i, pp. 33 and 77. Also *ante*, p. 46, *note* (β).

sonne John Byne one sylvere tankarde parcell guilte whych was my mother's. Item. To my daughter Joyce Bowyer one greate sylvere tankarde and the goulde ringe in my custodie whych was my mother's and the bedde wth all the furnyture and the hangings aboute the chaumbere wherein she lodgeth. Item. To my loveinge godsonne Robert Kilvert (*a*) £20 as a token of my love. Item. To John Williams an aunciente servaunte of Richard Kilvert's £10. Item. To Anne Day the Nurse that attended mee in my syckenesse 40*s*. Item To Jane Roe my maide servaunte, 40*s*. Item to Edward Winton heretofore servaunte to Mr. Kilvert £5. Item to Jane my daughter Joyce Bowyer's mayde 40*s*. and to Richard Allmann, 20*s*. Lastely I gyve unto Richard Kilvert the lease of my house in St. Martin's Lane latelye graunted me by the Earle of Salisburie and all the residue of my goodes &c. whom I apoynt executor." This will was proved at Oxford 14 August, 1643, by Richard Kilvert (P. C. C. filed not registered). Joyce Byne, Richard Kilvert, and one Humphrey

(*a*) Robert Kilvert and Joyce Bowyer were married 18 March, 164$\frac{7}{8}$, at St. Dionis Backchurch. From the pleadings in the Chancery suit of Cannon v. Sir Edmund Bowyer and Robert Kilvert and Joyce his wife (Bill filed 18 November, 1652), it appears that by deed dated 16 October, 1644, Joyce Bowyer conveyed the 19 acres of land, devised to her by her mother's will, to Anne Cannon in consideration of £270 (Chanc. Proc. B. & A. Reynardson, before 1714, Bundle 10, No. 43). The deed is on the Close Roll, 20 Car. 1, pt. 2, No. 15, where it was enrolled 11 November, 1644.

Mason were sued in Chancery, apparently as representatives of Margaret Brookes, by Robert Lymbden and others for relief, the nature of which can be surmised from the replication filed which states, "that six years last past when the visitation of the plague was very much in London and especiall in the burrough of Southwark where the saide Margarett Brookes then lived who being sicke sent to Lymbden and his wife to desire them to take order to have her brought downe into the cuntry unto them for the gaynening of her health wherefore Lymbden came upp to London and took order for her going down at her own proper costs and then kept her in his house very daungerously sicke for one whole year together and upwards in which time Lymbden and his wife disbursed in ready money for the transporte and attendance on her in the time of her visitation and for dyett and divers other necessaries the sum or value of £40 at the least for which the saide Complainants as yett never received one peny satisfaction and at the same time these Complainants exercised great prudence in their affaires and much ill will of their neighbours for bringing the saide Margarett Brookes down from London to their house in regarde of a suspicion that itt was the visitation of the plague." (α). EDWARD BYNE the son of

(α) Lymden v. Byne, Chanc. Proc. B. and A., Car. 1, Bundle, L. 65, No. 100. The bill and answer have not been found.

Joyce Byne, may possibly be the person of that name whose son *John Byne* was buried at Wandsworth, 28 February, 165$\frac{6}{7}$ (α) and is probably the Edward Bine who was buried at St. Albans Abbey 17 October, 1664. Her other son, JOHN BYNE, by his will, dated 15 May, 1689, directed his body to be buried in the parish church of St. Magnus, by London Bridge, and appointed his executors to expend in his funeral £50, or more if they should think fit, and then proceeded, "and as to the rest of that small estate I have I dispose as follows:—Imprimis To M^rs^. Joyce Cobbett wife of M^r^. Robert Cobbett of Acton com. Middx. Inholder £20 together with my silver tankard and porringer. Item. To Elizabeth wife of M^r^. Robert Tomson and sister to M^rs^. Joyce Cobbett £20. Item. To Mrs. Kilvert widdow of Edmund Kilvert £20. Item. To Mrs. Parsons wife of Robert Parsons of Bell Yard Fleet Street London Taylor £20. Item. To the daughter of the Widow Mitchell in the Strand £20. Item. To the poor of Camberwell co. Surry £10. To the poor of St. Magnus £10. Item. To my three godchildren Margarett Stockwell Robert Billow and Michael Arnold £5 a piece. Item. To M^rs^. Jenks and M^rs^. Simmonds of Camberwell 20^s^. a piece. Item. To my servants in my service at my death 40^s^. a piece. Item. Three score pounds to buy two

(α) Squire's Wandsworth Registers, p. 325.

silver fflagons to be used at the Communion in the church of Camberwell and I do hereby appoint the Rev. Richard Parr Doctor in Divinity and Vicar of Camberwell (α) and my kinsman Anthony Bowyer of Camberwell Esquire my executors to whom for their paines I give £50 a piece. Item. To my cosen Margarett Hughes my heart diamond ring and to the sons of Mrs. Tomson and Mrs. Kilvert £5 a piece." This will was proved 22 September, 1692, in P.C.C. (162 Fane) by Anthony Bowyer, who was a son of Sir Edmond Bowyer, the son of Joyce Byne (β). It is evident, either that John Byne was never married, or that if a widower at his death, he had no issue, and the absence of any reference in his will to his brother Edward Byne or to any issue of his, imports that Edward had died, leaving no issue alive, in 1689. The two silver flagons which John Byne directed to be bought are still at the parish Church of Camberwell. They weigh 65 oz. 12 dwts., and bear the

(α) Richard Parr was Vicar of Camberwell for almost thirty-eight years, and died 2 October, 1691. See the copy of his memorial in Camberwell churchyard, given in Le Neve's Monumenta Anglicana, vol. iii, p. 129. An account of him is in the Diary of Dean Davies (Camd. Soc.) p. 2, *note d.*

(β) Anthony Bowyer was of the Inner Temple, called to the Bar 26 May, 1661, to the Bench 28 May, 1682, Reader in Trinity Vacation, 1686, Treasurer 1697, M.P. for Southwark 1685-1698, and died 28 June, 1709. His M. I. is in Le Neve's Mon. Angl., vol. v, p. 228. He married 14 February, 167⅔, at St. Paul's, Covent Garden, with Katharine St. John.

London Hall mark of 1691 and the inscription "The Gift of John Byne Gent: to the church of Camerwell, A.D. 1691," with the arms and crest of Byne (α).

EDMUND BYNE, of Rowdell, the elder son of Sir John Byne, was baptized at Ardingly 2 September, 1602. He matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, 19 November, 1621. He married at Washington, 26 October, 1631, with Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Goring of Highden in Washington, by his wife Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Eversfield (β). Some settlement made on this marriage appears to have been perfected by a fine levied in 1632 between Henry Goring and Lawrence Pay, cler., as plaintiffs, and Sir John Byne as deforciant, which affected the manors of Byne and Cootham, and lands in Washington, Storrington, Ashurst, Nuthurst, Shipley, West Grinstead, and Warnham (γ). Edmund Byne on 27 February, 164½, signed the Protestation Returns as of Washington. He was buried at Washington 22 October, 1646. He had four children: (1) Adria, who apparently predeceased her father; (2) *John Byne* (c); (3) *Henry Byne*; and (4) Frances, born 8 and baptized at Washington 22 September, 1641, who in September, 1663, was married to John Godolphin of St. Martin's in the Fields, and died before 8 July,

(α) See Surr. Arch. Coll., vol. xiv, p. 203.

(β) Henry Goring and Mary Eversfield were married at Horsham 18 January 16⁰⁹/₁₀.

(γ) Feet of Fines, Suss., Easter, 8 Car. I.

1676 (α), when letters of administration of her effects were granted out of P.C.C. to her husband as Sir John. Edmund Byne, by his will dated 3 December, 1645, bequeathed to the Cathedral church of Chichester 10*s*., and to the poor of Washington £5, and then continued: "Item. To Elizabeth my loving wife £100 and also my beste bason and ewer and my beste bedd and all the furniture therewith belonging and two fether beddes for servants and six payre of sheetes att her election and also I give her my coache and my beste coache horses and my blacke and chesnutt maire. I give to my wife soe many roomes in my mansion howse as shall be fitt for her habitatioun during her widdowhode at the discretion of my executors. Item. To my daughter Frances £1000. And if it shall please God that I have any more children before my decese then I give to them £1000 a piece. Item. To my wife the use of all my howseholde stuffe untill my son John shall come to his full age. Item. To my brother Byne and his wife 20^{s} a piece. Item. To my brother in lawe Henry Goring and his wife 20^{s} a piece. Item. To my sisters and their husbands 20^{s} a piece. Item. To Mary Gorring my mother in lawe 40^{s}. Item. To John Smith clerke £10. Item. To my goddaughtere Jane Byne daughtere to my brother John Byne £5. Item. To Jane wyfe of Henry Bridger 20^{s}. Item. To all other

(α) The license for this marriage, dated 1 September, 1663, is in Foster's Lond. Mar. Lic., col. 558. In Berry's Suss. Gen., p. 186, the husband is called Sir John Godolphin, a title he afterwards acquired. He was a son of Sir William Godolphin of Cornwall, and was baptized 24 April, 1636 (The Genealogist, vol. xxvi, p. 63).

my godchildren 10s a piece. Item. To all my servants 20s a piece. Item. To Francis Abbey £5. Item. To my neice Mary Muschamp £10. Item. To Mary Luxford (α) daughter of Mr. Edward Gorenge my uncle 40s and to his other daughtere Bridgett £5. Item. To my son Henry Bine (*sic*) and his heyrs all my lands and tenementes in Ashurst and Shipley in Sussex. My executors and overseeres are to have the tuition of my children. All the residue of my goodes &c. I give to my sonne John. I ordaine my father in lawe Henry Gorringe of Highden Esquire (β) and Henry his son and Elizabeth my wyfe executors of this my will," and he appointed his friends John Byne of Thakeham, gent. (γ), Edward Goring of Cobden (δ), Henry Goring his son, and Edmund Muschamp, Esq., his brother-in-law (ε),

(α) Mary Goring was married at Sullington 2 November, 1641, to John Luxford of Ockley in Keymer, who was buried at Keymer 18 January 167⅔. She was remarried at Old Shoreham 2 February, 167⅘, to George Vinter, clerk, rector of Cowfold and Rotherfield, and she died 10 October, 1690, and was buried at Rotherfield.

(β) This Henry Goring was buried at Billinghurst 26 February, 165⅚, and his widow, the testator's mother-in-law Mary, formerly Eversfield, was buried there 7 January 166⅞.

(γ) Not his brother, but a John Byne who was buried at Thakeham 7 October, 1646, and who was probably the John Byne, gent., who was 26 September, 1598, elected Alderman for the Hundred of Easewryth, which includes Thakeham in respect of lands called Baldwin's (Hundred Rolls).

(δ) Edward Goring of Cobden, younger brother of Henry Goring of Highden, died at Steyning, and was buried at Sullington in October, 1683. His will, in which he is described as of Steyning, is dated 24 September, 1683, and was proved at Chichester (vol. xxviii, fol. 527).

(ε) Edmund Muschamp signed the Protestation returns as of Washington 27 February, 164½, and married there in 1642 with Frances

to be overseers. The witnesses to this will were Edmund Muschamp, Henry Peckham, and John Smith, and it was proved 2 March, 164$\frac{7}{8}$, by Elizabeth Byne the widow, in P.C.C. (84 Fines). His widow was plaintiff and John Byne was deforciant in fines levied in 1657 of lands in Buckhurst (α); and she may be the "Mistress Byne" who in 1650 owned lands lying to the west of what had been Crown lands called Sedgwick near Horsham (β). She was, 8 September, 1663, remarried at St. Vedasts, Foster Lane, London, to Robert Leeves, cler. (γ). Robert Leeves, who was a son of William Leeves of Wimborne, co. Dorset, was of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, where he proceeded to the degree of B.A. 1636, and to that of M.A. 27 June, 1639. He became rector of Warminghurst 1640, rector of Woolavington 1661, and canon of Chichester 1660. In his will dated 30 July, 1692, and proved 27 May, 1693 (P.C.C. 39 Coker), he is described as of Rowdell, cler., and he thereby directed that he should be buried in the chancel of Warminghurst Church without pomp or a funeral sermon. He died 15 March, 1693 (δ).

Goring, who was buried at Sullington 15 June, 1660. She was a daughter of Henry Goring, of Highden.

(α) Feet of Fines, Suss., Trin. and Mich. 1657. The deforciant may be either John Byne (B) or John Byne (C). Another fine of lands in Buckhurst and Wadhurst, in which Edward Eversfield was plaintiff and John Byne, Esquire, was deforciant, was levied in Trin. 1659.

(β) 25 Suss. Arch. Coll., pp. 44 and 46.

(γ) In the allegation of this marriage, dated 5 September, 1663, Robert Leeves is described as aged about 47, a bachelor, and Elizabeth Byne as of Washington, widow, aged about 46 (Faculty Licenses).

(δ) Robert Leeves is described as of Rowdell cler. in a deed dated

John Byne (c), the elder son of Edmund Byne, was also of Rowdell. He was baptized at Washington 8 October, 1635. By deed dated 14 May, 1657, and made between John Byne (c), therein described as of Rowdell, of the one part, and Robert Leeves of "Warminghurst," cler., of the other part, John Byne (c) conveyed his messuage called Rowdell and all his lands and hereditaments in Washington and Sullington to Robert Leeves, to make him tenant of the freehold, whereby a common recovery might be had and the property remain to John Byne (c); and 9 June, 1657, John Byne (c) went before the Lord Protector and acknowledged such deed (α). This was of course a step towards disentailing part of his estates. He married 14 January, 165$\frac{6}{7}$, with Susanna, born 11 November, 1637, third daughter of Goldsmith Hodgson of Framfield, co. Suss., by Elizabeth, daughter of Ninian Borde of Lindfield, co. Suss. (β). John Byne (c) was returned to represent the borough of Bramber in Richard Cromwell's Parliament, summoned to meet at Westminster 27 January, 165$\frac{8}{9}$, and dissolved

9 May, 1677 (Haine's Memoirs of R. Haines, p. 91) and also in the Court rolls for the Manor of Plumpton, under date 25 November, 1679. On a stone within the rails of the Communion Table at Warminghurst is or was this inscription, *Robertus Leeves A.M. nuperrime Rector de Warminghurst et Ecclesiæ Cathedralis Cicestriæ Canonicus obiit Martii* 15° *A.D.* 1693 *ætatis* 84" (Brit. Mus. Add. MSS., 5698). His age was really 77.

(α) Close Rolls, 3943, No. 27.

(β) The marriage of John Byne (c) is entered in the Washington Registers, but in such a way as to suggest that it had been solemnized elsewhere. The pedigree of Hodgson is given in Berry's Suss. Gen., p. 339 (see also 20 Suss. Arch. Coll., p. 61, note 8), and that of Borde

22 April, 1659; and again in the Pensionary Parliament, summoned to meet at Westminster 8 May, 1661 (α). He was one of the Commissioners of Subsidy in Sussex, 1660, appointed under 12 Car. 2, c. 9 (β). He was owner of the Manor of Ewhurst in Shermanbury, co. Suss., besides the other family estates (γ). He died intestate (δ), and was buried at Washington 31 December, 1661. John Byne (c) had issue four daughters: (1) Mary, baptized at Washington 16 December, 1657, and buried there 13 January, 165$\frac{8}{9}$; (2) Susanna, baptized at Washington 17 April, 1659, who was married there 13 June, 1677, to Sir George Walker, Knt., and afterwards Baronet, of Bushey Hall, co. Herts (ε); (3)

in 6 S. A. C., p. 203. The Inq. p. m. of Robert Hodgson finds (Chanc. Inq. p. m., Series ii, col. 605, No. 23) that Susanna his sister was aged 3 years 10 months and 24 days on 5 August, 17 Car. 1, when he died. Goldsmith Hodgson and Elizabeth Borde were married at Lindfield 20 July 1628. They both died in 1638. Goldsmith Hodgson was the eldest son of Barnabie Hodgson of Framfield by Elizabeth, daughter of Anthony Goldsmith his wife, and was born 27 December, 1607 (Chanc. Inq. p. m., Series ii, vol. 355, Nos. 75 and 78).

(α) 33 Suss. Arch. Coll., pp. 92 and 95.

(β) *Ibid.*, vol. ix, p. 106.

(γ) Cartwright's Rape of Bramber, p. 324; Castles, etc., of W. Sussex, p. 189. In both these works the statements as to John Byne (c) and his children are full of errors.

(δ) Letters of Administration are indexed in P.C.C. as granted January, 166$\frac{2}{3}$, but the books are lost.

(ε) Knighted 22 November, 1676 (Le Neve's Knights, p. 312), created a baronet 20 January, 1679, and died 1690. The license for this marriage is dated 7 June, 1677 (Foster's Lond. Mar. Lic., col. 1400). The issue of it is given in Berry's Herts. Gen., p. 137. Elizabeth, daughter of George Walker, Bart., and Susanna, his wife, was baptized at Washington 24 March, 167$\frac{8}{9}$. See *post*, p. 62, *note* (α).

Frances, baptized at Washington 16 December, 1660, who was married twice, first, in 1681, to Robert Heath, of Piddinghoe and Lewes (α), and secondly, 18 December, 1683, at All Saints, Lewes, to Henry Pelham (β), and was buried at St. Michael's, Lewes, 17 April, 1704; and (4) Mary, who was baptized at Warminghurst 25 June, 1661 (γ), and died probably unmarried, and certainly without issue.

Susanna, the widow of John Byne (c), was 25 November, 1663, admitted to copyholds of the manor of Hammerden in Ticehurst and Wadhurst as one of the three sisters and coheiresses of Robert Hodgson, whose death had been presented at a court holden 14 Decem-

(α) In Berry's Suss. Gen., p. 186, it is erroneously stated that she was married to Sir Robert Heath. The license for her first marriage is dated 17 May, 1681 (Foster's Lond. Mar. Lic., col. 663). Frances had issue by this marriage Robert Heath, of whom Henry Pelham became guardian (37 Suss. Arch. Coll., p. 58). He married at Glynde 29 April, 1707, with Arabella Trevor, and died in 1713.

(β) The license for this marriage, dated 5 December, 1683, describes Frances as Mrs. Frances Heath of St. Michael's, Lewes, widow, about 22 (Harl. Soc., vol. xxx, p. 152). Henry Pelham was the third son of Sir John Pelham by Lucy, daughter of Robert Sidney, Earl of Leicester. He died 1 April, 1721 (Mawson's Obits, The Genealogist, vol. iii, N. S., p. 85), and was buried at St. Anne's, Westminster. His grandson, by Frances Byne, became in 1768 Baron Pelham, and in 1801 was created Earl of Chichester. By a release dated 25 November, 1702, Sir John Pelham settled lands in Chiddingly and East Hoathley to the use of himself for life with remainder to the use of Henry Pelham for life with remainder to Frances his wife for life with remainders over (37 Suss. Arch. Coll., p. 65).

(γ) Berry gives Elizabeth, who married one Sadler, and Margaret, who married one Weldon, as other daughters of John Byne (c), but neither the register nor a comparison of dates bears out his statements.

ber, 1641, and also as one of the two sisters and co-heiresses of Mary Marshall. In 1664 Susanna Byne, widow, was assessed to the Hearth Tax on 15 hearths in Washington (α). She was, 2 February, 166$\frac{8}{9}$, at Warminghurst, remarried to Francis Guybon, afterwards Sir Francis Guybon, Knt., of Thursford, co. Norfolk (β), and 21 April, 1669, she surrendered the above copyholds to him. He, 17 April, 1673, surrendered them to Nicholas Sanders.

The surviving daughters of John Byne (c) sold Rowdell to the Carylls, and about 1697 it was sold to James Butler of Amberley, whose descendants conveyed it to Charles Goring. He pulled down the old house, and after his death in 1821 the property was alienated to Sir Charles Merrick Burrell, who, in 1827, parted with it to Major Sandham (γ). His descendants sold the property to Charles Pickersgill Cunliffe, after whose death in 1902 it was again sold.

Henry Byne, the younger son of Edmund Byne, was baptized at Washington 8 February, 163$\frac{6}{7}$, died a bachelor, and was buried there 9 August, 1662. By his will, dated 13 March, 166$\frac{1}{2}$. in which he is described as of Rowdell,

(α) Lay Subsidy Rolls Add. Sussex 258/14.

(β) The license is dated 11 January, 166$\frac{8}{9}$ (Foster's Lon. Mar. Lic., col. 599). She died within a year or two of her re-marriage, as Sir F. Guybon was re-married as a widower about February, 167$\frac{4}{5}$. *Ibid.*, col. 599, and Le Neve's Knights, p. 364.

(γ) Cartwright's Rape of Bramber, p. 131; Castles, etc., of W. Sussex, p. 255.

Gent., he disposed as follows: "Item. To my mother Mrs. Elizabeth Byne 20*s*. to buy a ringe as a token of rememberance of me. Item. To my sister [in law] Susanna Byne and to Mr. Robert Leeves the summe of 10*s*. to buy them ringes. Item. To my loveinge sister Frances Byne all and singular my messuages landes &c. in the County of Sussex and now in possession. Item. I bequethe unto the aforesaide Frances Byne my landes tenementes &c. situate in the Countye of Surry in possession or reversion." And after giving to each of his goddaughters wherewith to buy a piece of plate, he declared that his "will is that my executor shall paye all legacies and detts with the firste rentes receeved from the landes in Sussex," and appointed his sister Frances sole executor. This will was not proved till 8 July, 1676, when it was proved by John Godolphin, "a soldier," as the administrator of his late wife, the Testator's sister, Frances Godolphin, *alias* Byne, in P.C.C. (56 Bence). How it happened that Henry Byne had acquired any interest in the manor of Byne has not, as a fact by reference to actual documents, been discovered, but by a deed dated 19 March, 166½, and made between Elizabeth Byne of Rowdell, widow [of Edmund Byne], and Henry Byne of Rowdell, of the 1st part, Robert Leeves of Worminghurst, cler., of the 2nd part, and Francis Moss of Petworth, gent., of the 3rd

part, it was stipulated that a common recovery should be suffered of the manor of Byne, *alias* Byne's Bridge; of lands in West Grinstead, containing 320 acres, in the occupation of Edward Peckham; of two messuages and 140 acres of land in Ashurst, called Claylands and Wellands, in the occupation of John Beard; of a messuage and 90 acres of land in Shipley, in the occupation of Robert Denn; and of all the lands of Elizabeth Byne, Henry Byne, and Robert Leeves, late the lands of Edmund Byne, Esquire, deceased, in the parishes of West Grinstead, Ashurst, and Shipley; which recovery was to enure to the use of Elizabeth Byne for life, remainder to the use of Henry Byne for life, remainder to the use of his issue in tail, remainder to the use of Frances Byne [afterwards Godolphin] in tail general, remainder to the use of Robert Leeves in trust for such person or persons as Henry Byne should by deed appoint, and in default of appointment to the use of the right heirs of Henry Byne. By a deed dated 20 March, 166½, in exercise of the power so limited to Henry Byne, he appointed that Robert Leeves, after the determination of the prior estates, should hold the manor and other lands so settled until Susan Byne, Frances Byne, and Mary Byne, the daughters of John Byne (c), should attain 21 or be married, and afterwards in trust for such person or persons as Robert Leeves should by

deed appoint which either used the name of Byne or should change their name to that of Byne, and in default to the use of such person or persons as either were of the name of Byne, or should take such name, as should be nominated by such person as Robert Leeves should by deed or will appoint (α).

There was thus a failure of the male issue of Edmund Byne.

His brother, JOHN BYNE (B), was baptized at Washington 2 October, 1603. He matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, 19 November, 1621. On 6 February, 1634, he filed a bill in Chancery, in which he is described as of Rowdell, against his kinsman John Bowyer of Camberwell, seeking relief in respect of a judgment at law on a bond for £20, dated some four or five years previously,

(α) Deeds penes Messrs. Hunt, Currey, Nicholson and Co. In 8 Anne, by force of proceedings in the Common Pleas, a partition was effected of the manor of Byne by which one moiety was allotted to Henry Pelham and the other moiety to Elizabeth, wife of Adam Brown of Upper Tooting, Susannah, the wife of Hugh Bosvile of the Inner Temple, and Byne Walker, spinster, the three sisters and co-heiresses of Sir Walter Walker, Bart., the son of Sir George Walker (see *ante*, p. 57, note (ε)). By deed dated 20 June, 1710, this latter moiety was assured in severalty to Byne Walker, then the wife of John Spence of Upper Tooting, Esq. (see Berry's Suss. Gen., p. 26), and they by deed dated 1 November, 1711, and a common recovery, settled it on themselves and their issue in succession. Sir Walter Walker was killed whilst hunting near Lewes, and was buried at Plumpton, 18 April, 1706, and his sister, Byne Spence, was buried at South Malling, 20 October, 1721.

which he alleged had been satisfied by payments on account before judgment (α). He married, 10 July, or according to the Bishop's transcript 1 August, 1634, at Ashurst, co. Suss., with Elizabeth, baptized at Warminghurst, 22 May, 1616, eldest daughter of Henry Bridger of Peppers in Ashurst, by Jane (Ravenscroft) his wife (β). He, 27 February, 164½, signed the Protestation Returns at Ashurst. He seems to have resided in Ashurst until about 1642, and then to have lived in Thakeham, co. Suss. In that year a fine was levied of lands in Thakeham in which John Byne (B) was plaintiff and W. Shortred was deforciant (γ). On 20 April, 1646, he exhibited a bill in Chancery, in which he is described as of Thakeham, against John Bowyer of Worth (δ),

(α) Byne *v.* Bowyer, Chanc. Proc., B. & A., Car. 1, Bundle B. 34, No. 65. The replication is in Bundle B. 143, No. 1.

(β) See Berry's Suss. Gen., p. 109, and Misc. Gen. et Herald., vol. i, N. S., p. 475. This Henry Bridger, baptized at Warminghurst, 29 January, 158⅘, was son of Richard Bridger by Isabella (Weller) his wife, and was buried at Warminghurst, 5 August, 1657. His daughter, Mary Gratwicke, widow, of Westerham, co. Kanc., who was baptized at Ashurst, 22 July, 1627, by her will dated 5, and proved by her brother, John Bridger, 23 June, 1669 (P.C.C. 71 Coke), after giving legacies to her brother, Henry Bridger, and other brothers and sisters, gave to her sister Elizabeth Byne, who was one of the attesting witnesses, a 20*s.* piece, and her silver watch, and to her niece Jane Byne £10. By the inq. p. m. of this Richard Bridger taken at Petworth 5 September, 1615, it was found that he was seised *inter alia* of the manor of Bowles, late Bynes, in Pulborough (Chanc. Inq. p. m., Series ii, vol. 350, No. 43).

(γ) Feet of Fines, Suss., Mich., 17 Car. 1.

(δ) John Bowyer of Worth was no connexion of the family of Bowyer

in relation to a mortgage on the latter's land there, dated 16 August, 1640, for securing £200 then advanced to him by John Byne (B). The defendant in his answer, filed 7 November, 1646, mentions that he borrowed the money through Henry Bridger of Ashurst, and that at that time John Byne (B) was of Ashurst, and excuses his default in payment by reference to the cotemporaneous "troubles and warrs" (α). John Byne (B) was buried at Thakeham 3 April, 1658. By his will dated 26 March, 1658, in which he is described as of Thakeham, gent., he bequeathed to the poor of Thakeham 20*s*., and to his sons Edmund, John, and William, each of them £50 for the placing of them as it should seem best to his executors, and then proceeded: "Alsoe I doe gyve untoe each of my saide sonnes the severall summes of £200 when they become 21. Item. To my daughter Jane £300. Item. To eche of my younger daughteres namlye Elizabeth and Adrea £250. I ordain my loveing frends and kinsfolkes John Byne (c) of Washington Esquire Edmund Muschamp of Sullington Esquire Richard Bridger of Ashurst

of Camberwell. He was a son of William Bowyer of Charlwood by Sara (Boord) his wife, and married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Whitfield of Worth, the marriage settlement being dated 15 February, 163$\frac{5}{6}$ (Close Rolls 11, Car. 1, 2612).

(α) Byne *v.* Bowyer, Chanc. Proc., B. & A., Car. 1, Bundle B. 76, No. 43. The replication is in B. & A., Bridges, before 1714, Bundle 4, No. 23.

Gent. (α) and John Bridger of Billinghurst Esquire executours in truste of this my laste wille. And whereas my personall estate is not sufficientt for the payement of my detts and legacyes I doe hereby gyve full power to my saide executours as if I myself had done it to graunt aliene bargaine sell or lease all those my two manors in the parish of Harbledown (β) or elswhere in the county of Kent and all those my three houses landes &c. being in the parishes of Limpesfield Crowehurst and Oxsted in the county of Surry called by the names of Stacyde and Millers And all those landes and tenementes in Thackham in the county of Sussex called Champnee (γ) in my own occupacion My executours are to render the overpluss to my eldeste sonne Henry

(α) Richard Bridger, baptized at Shipley 13 February, $16\frac{19}{20}$, the eldest son of the above-named Henry Bridger, and a brother-in-law of John Byne (B), was afterwards of Coombe in Hamsey, married Frances, daughter of Walter Burrell, of Cuckfield, was Colonel of the Sussex Militia and M.P. for Lewes $167\frac{8}{9}$ to 1695, was buried at Warminghurst 8 January, $169\frac{8}{9}$, and left a will dated 6 December, 1689, which with three codicils, the last dated 1 May, 1695, was proved by his son Richard at Lewes, 13 October, 1703 (Book A 65, fol. 166).

(β) There appear to have been two manors in Harbledown, one called Hall or Beverley, and the other Poldhurst (Hasted's Hist. of Kent, vol. iii, fol. ed., pp. 575-576). Hasted following Philipott's Villare Cantianum, p. 179, speaks of a Sir Thomas Bind who purchased Poldhurst after 1619. Sir John Byne bought it of Sir Thomas Norton in or before 1617 (Feet of Fines, Kent, Easter, 14 Jac. 1). See as to Poldhurst, *ante*, p. 33, note (α).

(γ) *Quaere* the place now called "Campions." On 25 October, 1686, Mary Shelley is described as of Champneys in Thakeham (Haines' "Memoirs of Richard Haines," p. 92).

Byne and all estates not sold are to remayne to my eldeste sonne Henry Byne and his heyres for ever. Alsoe I will that my loveing Wyfe shall have the use of so muche of my howse holde stuffe as shall be needfull for her keeping howse dureing the tyme of her Widdowhoode. Memorandum. That I John Byne (B) of Thakeham aforesaide before the sealinge hereof doe add this coddicill that whereas I have made my frendes John Byne (C) Edmund Muschamp Richard Bridger and John Bridger executours in truste of my wille I doe hereby farther apoynte my wyfe Joynt Executor in truste with them and hereby give her power equall with any of them." This will was proved 1 November, 1660, by Elizabeth Byne the relict in P.C.C. (203 Nabbs). The children of John Byne (B) were: (1) Jane, baptized at Ashurst 19 May, 1635, who was married to Stephen Greenwell; (2) Elizabeth, baptized there 2 August, 1636, who died an infant; (3) Mary, baptized there 6 December, 1638, and buried at Thakeham 4 July, 1657; (4) Honour, baptized at Ashurst 25 January, 16$\frac{39}{40}$, who died early; (5) Frances, baptized at Ashurst 29 April, 1641, who was buried at Thakeham 2 December, 1656; (6) Elizabeth, baptized at Thakeham 16 April, 1643, who appears to have been married to one Smalley; (7) *Henry Byne*, baptized at Thakeham 6 September, 1646; (8) *Edmund Byne*, baptized there 21 September, 1647; (9) *John*

Byne (D), baptized there 30 June, 1649; (10) *William Byne*, baptized there 28 January, 1651; and (11) Audrey or Adria, baptized there 4 November, 1655, who was twice married, first to one Lee, and secondly to one Elliott.

On 14 February, 166$\frac{7}{8}$, Jane Byne and Elizabeth Byne, the two eldest of the three surviving daughters of John Byne (B), filed their bill in Chancery to have their legacies raised, and in the answer thereto of the Defendants Henry Byne the son, Elizabeth Byne the widow, and Richard Bridger and John Bridger, sworn 30 May, 1668, it is stated that John Byne (B) did not own all the manors and lands mentioned in his will, but only land (apparently Champneys in Thakeham) which had been sold since his death for £740, for that the land called Stacyes (α) had been settled on his widow Elizabeth by deed made on her marriage, 10 Car. 1, between Sir John Byne and John Byne (B) of the one part, and Henry Bridger and Lawrence Pay of Pulborough, cler., of the other part, and that the other manors and lands had been settled and entailed, so that Henry Byne the son was then entitled to them as heir in tail to his father and the Lady Adria Byne (β). Stacyes had been

(α) Stacyes, in the will of John Byne (B) called Stacyde, was the ancient name of Whitehouse Farm in Limpsfield (Surrey Arch. Coll., vol. vi, p. 162).

(β) Byne *v.* Byne, Chanc. Proc., B. and A., Hamilton, before 1714, Bundle 495.

purchased in 1630, for by deed dated 4 October, 1630, and made between John Bowyer of Camberwell of the one part, and Sir John Byne and John Byne (B) of the other part, John Bowyer, in consideration of £450 then paid and of £540 to be paid at the house of John Hewett called the Spread Eagle in Chichester on 10 October, 1631, conveyed the messuage called Stacyes, with all lands in Crowhurst, Limpsfield, and Oxted thereto belonging, to the use of Sir John Byne for his life, and afterwards to the use of John Byne (B) and his heirs (α).

Elizabeth Byne, the widow of John Byne (B), was assessed to the Hearth Tax in Thakeham on eight hearths in 1664 and 1665 (β). She died in 1682 (γ). By her will dated 4 October, 1682, in which she is described as of Steyning, co. Suss., widow, she bequeathed to the poor of the parish, where it should please God she should die, 20*s*., to be disposed amongst them at her funeral, and then proceeded: "Item. To my son Henry Byne a twenty shilling peece of gold. Item. To Elizabeth the wife of my son Henry Byne my Ruby Ring. Item. To my granddaughter Frances the daughter of my said son Henry 20*s*.

(α) Close Rolls, 6 Car. 1, pt. 22-24.

(β) Lay Subsidy Rolls, Add. Suss. 258/14, 258/15.

(γ) The Steyning registers contain only one entry of a burial between February, 1681, and 6 August, 1690. The burial of Elizabeth Byne is not in the transcripts for Steyning, nor in those for Thakeham.

of gold. Item. To my son Edmund Byne £5. Item. To my son John Byne (D) £10. Item. To my daughter Jane Greenwell £10 and the interest of £20 to be paid her till her son William Greenwell comes to the age of 15 yeares and then the said summ of £20 to be paid toward the putting out of the said William Greenwell as apprentis but if he dye his mother Jane is to have the £20. Alsoe I give to the said Jane Greenwell my red wroughte bedd my great cheste of drawers my great wedding ring my great Bible and my lookinge glasse and one halfe of my wearing apparell. Item. I give my daughter Adria Lee widdow £20 as alsoe my diamond ring my little cheste of drawers my sweete bagg (α) and the other half of my wearing apparell. Item. To my granddaughter Adria Smalley £5 as alsoe her great grandmother the Lady Byne's wedding ringe," and she directed the residue of her estate to be divided in equal 5th parts between her sons Edmund and John, her daughters Jane and Adria, and her son William, whom she made sole executor. Such will was proved 14 December, 1682, by William Byne in P.C.C. (145 Cottle).

HENRY BYNE, the eldest of the sons of John

(α) A bag for perfumery. "It makes the air more perfumed than my mother's *sweet bags* that she puts among the linen" (Defoe's "Life of Duncan Campbell" (1720), chap. iv.

Byne (B), married with Elizabeth, born in 1652, daughter of William Scrase of Annington in Botolphs co. Suss. by Frances (Valiant) his wife (α). Henry Byne resided at one time at Sele, alias Beeding, as the Visitation books show that he was Churchwarden there in 1673, and 9 December 1673 he was ordered by the Archdeaconry Court to exhibit his bill of presentments, for making default in which, he was excommunicated 3 February, 167$\frac{3}{4}$ (β). He was probably the Henry Byne who at the coronation of Jac. 2 was one of the Gentlemen Pensioners attending on the Queen (γ). He also appears to have been the plaintiff in fines levied in 1663 of lands in Barcombe, and in 1678 of land in Petworth, in which Thomas Goring and George Goring were respectively deforciants (δ). Henry Byne had an only child Frances who was baptized at Sele 6 April, 1671 and was married to Edmund Nugent. Henry Byne died in Sept-

(α) William Scrase, of Annington, was buried at Botolphs 27 September, 1683, his wife Frances having been buried there 3 November, 1681. His eldest son, William Scrase of Steyning, who was buried at Botolphs 12 February, 171$\frac{3}{4}$, by his will dated 19 November 1713, the witnesses to which were J. Gratwick, junr., Bernard Chatfield, John Johnson, and Thomas Lancaster, but which seems to have never been proved, bequeathed "unto my neice Neujent daughter of my sister Byne decēd the sume of tenn pounds and to her daughter Hancock five pounds" (original will lent to the writer by Mr. P. S. Godman).

(β) Act Books *ex officio*, 1671-1675.

(γ) Curling's Account of Gentlemen at Arms, p. 155.

(δ) Feet of Fines, Suss., Hil., 15 Car. 2, and Mich., 30 Car. 2.

ember, 1688, having by his will dated 16 September, 1688, in which he is described as of the parish of St. James', Westminster, Esquire, bequeathed to his son-in-law Edmund Nugent and Francis his wife £10 a piece to buy them mourning, and after making pecuniary bequests to his "sisters Jane Greenwell wife of Stephen Greenwell and Adria Elliott wife of Mr. Elliott," and to his "loveing brother William Byne and Sarah his wife," he bequeathed the residue of his personal estate to his wife Elizabeth, who 1 October, 1688, proved such will in P.C.C. (131 Exton). On 20 October, 1659, Elizabeth Scrase then aged 7 was admitted to copyholds of the manor of Beeding, and her husband Henry Byne was admitted to the same 14 September, 1671. At a Court holden 2 June, 1702, it was presented that Henry Byne and Elizabeth his wife were both dead, and that Frances Nugent widow was their only daughter, and she then surrendered these copyholds to her uncle William Scrase of Steyning (α).

Edmund Byne the second son and John Byne (D) the third son of John Byne (B) seem both to have died before September, 1688, unmarried.

William Byne, the fourth son of John Byne (B), married about January, 167$\frac{3}{4}$, with Sarah

(α) Court Rolls, Book B, fols. 3 and 9, and Book C, fol. 2.

Pengry (α), but had issue only daughters. He bought in 1690 a house called the White Horse, in St. Clement Danes (β), and he was carrying on his business of a hosier there in 1700 (γ). Other property in St. Clement Danes was conveyed to him by deed dated 11 July, 1702, and made between Gilbert Glisson of Marmshall, co. Dorset, cler., of the 1st part, William Byne of the 2nd part, and Edmund Ebbutt of the 3rd part (δ). William Byne by his will dated October, 1710, in which he is described as of St. Clements Danes, Hosier, devised certain freeholds in that parish to his wife Sarah, to hold to her for life, and after her death to his daughter Martha Byne, and after her death to his daughters Charlotte Byne and Anna Maria Byne and their heirs, charged with an annual payment of £6 in favour of his daughter Mary Turner, widow; he then gave a mortgage security on certain property in Buckingham upon trusts for the benefit of his daughter Elizabeth, the wife of William Egerton, and bequeathed some leaseholds in the cross street between Essex Street

(α) See marriage allegation dated 19 January, 167$\frac{3}{4}$, in which he is described as of St. Mildred's in the Poultry, citizen and leatherseller, Bach^{r} (Harl. Soc., vol. xxxiv, p. 108).

(β) Byne *v.* Buck, Chanc. Proc., B. and A., Whittington, before 1714, Bundle 766. There is also a suit in Chancery against him in relation to some rent, called Gretton *v.* Byne, *ibid.*, Bundle 343.

(γ) Middlesex and Herts, N. and Q., vol. ii, p. 94.

(δ) Close Rolls, 1 Anne, pt. 3-33.

and Milford Lane, in the Strand, to his daughter Elizabeth, and all the money that would be due on his death on the policy in Mr. Hartley's Office to his daughters Martha, Charlotte, and Anna-Maria equally, and after various legacies for mourning gave the residue of his personal estate to his daughters, except Mrs. Egerton, equally, and bequeathed to his wife the furniture of such of his Chambers in the house wherein he lived as she should choose, and also two pair of sheets and two pair of pillow beares, four silver spoons, twelve of his best pewter plates, and six of his best pewter dishes. One of the witnesses of this will was the Testator's niece, Frances Nugent, and another was Edward Shelley, and such will was proved 12 December, 1710, by the widow, Sarah Byne, and the daughter, Martha Byne, the executrixes in P.C.C. (263 Smith).

Martha Byne, by her will dated 2 July, 1738, in which she is described as of St. Clement's Danes, spinster, gave pecuniary legacies to her "sister Elizabeth Egerton," and to her "nephew Edward Turner," and bequeathed the residue of her estate to her sister, Charlotte Byne, who as executrix proved such will 8 April, 1745, in P.C.C. (104 Seymer).

Charlotte Byne by her will dated 29 August, 1763, in which she is described as of St. Clement's Danes spinster, directed that she should be

buried in the same vault wherein her sister Martha Byne lay in St. Clement's Danes, bequeathed to her nieces Sarah Lock and Ann Orpwood and her great nephews William Lens and John Egerton £30 apiece, and gave her two undivided third parts of a messuage in Shire Lane and Ship Yard St. Clements Danes and the residue of her goods and effects to her niece Ann Lens, who as executrix proved such will 4 September 1764 in P.C.C. (336 Simpson).

Thus there seems to have been a complete failure of the male line descending through Sir John Byne.

A RACE of Byne, springing possibly from the same origins as those of the family who settled at Rowdell, existed in the east of Sussex. Robert Byn was in 1327 assessed to the subsidy in Ewhurst, and Richard Byn was assessed thereto in 1327, and again in 1332, in Heathfield. SIMON BYNDE OR BYNE (A) cler. who was elected a fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, 1517, and proceeded to the degree of B.C.L. in 1520, was rector and prebendary of Brightling, co. Suss., from 1532 to 1537 (α). The Valor Ecclesiasticus mentions him (β) as the prebendary in 153$\frac{5}{6}$, and shews that the clear yearly value of the prebend was £11. At a Court holden for the manor of Burwash, co. Suss., 9 October, 26 H. 8 (1534), JOHN BYNE, who then served on the homage, was fined 2*d.* for cutting down trees and upsetting the King's highway and filling up a ditch; and at a Court holden for the same manor, 4 October, 1536, it was found that John Byne owed suit and was fined 2*d.* in default (γ). This John Byne again served on the homage 18 April, 1537 (δ). In 1549 John Byne was assessed at Burwash, in the Hundred of Hawksborough, to the Lay Subsidy then levied, at 13 shillings on £13

(α) Register of University (Oxf. Hist. Soc.), vol. i, p. 113. Horsfield's Hist. of Suss., vol. i, p. 566.

(β) Vol. i, p. 344. The prebend belonged to the Collegiate Church of Hastings.

(γ) Brit. Mus. Add. MSS., 31321, now among Add. Charters and Rolls, vol. xi.

(δ) *Ibid.*, 31322.

in goods, the last payment of which was made 4 March, 155½ (α). He is the John Byne (AA) of Burwash, yeoman, who by his will dated 27 November, 1559, after directing his burial in the church of Burwash, and making bequests to his son-in-law Goddard Cruttenden, his own wife Joan, his daughter Joan Cruttenden, and others, noticed that he had given by deed to his son Symon Byne (B) and his heirs lands called Kenwardes and Stanlynes in Burwash, and devised to his son Henry Byne (AA) his lands called Woodlands and Mattens Crofts in Burwash upon condition of his allowing the Testator's widow ten loads of wood yearly, and paying to his son Richard Byne £20, and appointed his son Henry Byne (AA) and Goddard Cruttenden executors, and Richard Byne, the Testator's brother, to be overseer. John Byne (AA) was buried at Burwash 29 November, 1559, and his will was proved in the Archdeaconry Court of Lewes in December, 1560 (Book A 4, fol. 474). John Byne (AA) had issue: (1) *Symon Byne* (B); (2) *Henry Byne* (AA); (3) *Richard Byne*, who was buried at Burwash 16 April, 1561; and (4) Joan, who was married at Burwash 20 July, 1559, to Goddard (in the register called Godfredus) Cruttenden (β), and was remarried at Burwash 15 October 1576 to Thomas Barham.

(α) Lay Subsidy Roll, 3 E. 6; Suss. Rape of Hastings, 190/233, 190/239, and 190/247.

(β) Goddard Cruttenden, described as "the younger" of Burwash, by his will dated 5 June, 1574, gave the residue of his personal estate to his wife Joan, whom he made executrix, and devised all his lands to her for life, and mentioned his sons Goddard, and John, and unnamed daughters, and appointed his brother Henry Byne (AA) to be overseer. This will

Symon Byne (B) by his will dated 20 December, 1560, in which he is described as of Burwash, gave 20*s*. to the poor there to be distributed at the discretion of his brother Henry Byne (AA), whom he appointed executor, made pecuniary bequests to his son *Richard Byne*, to his daughter Margery Byne (α) to his brother Richard Byne, and to his own wife Joan, and devised his house and lands to his wife till his son came to age, when he was to have "the estate." This will was registered at Lewes (Book A 4, fol. 480). Richard the son of Symon Byne (B), was baptised at Burwash 20 August, 1559, and may possibly be the Richard Byne, M.A. of Cambridge, who was incorporated at Oxford 12 July, 1608 (β).

Henry Byne (AA) was also of Burwash (γ), and married first with Margery, who was buried there 11 July, 1576, and secondly at Burwash 2 December, 1577, with Elinor Cruttenden, who was remarried at Burwash 15 February, 15$\frac{79}{80}$, to Alexander Jacob. At the Court holden for the manor of Burwash 27 September, 1575, Henry Byne stated that he had, since the last Court,

attested by Thomas Glyde of Echingham, William Stapley, and Thomas Parris cler. was proved by the relict at Lewes 23 June, 1575 (Book A 6, fol. 345).

(α) Perhaps the Margaret Byne who was married 11 October, 1573, at Buxted to Henry Garnet.

(β) Register of University (Oxf. Hist. Soc.), vol. ii, pt. i, p. 358.

(γ) Henry Colman of Burwash by his will dated 12 August 1557 appointed his wife Annis executrix and Henry Byne "myn overseere to stay my wyffe in this behalf." This will was proved at Lewes 2 July, 1558 (Book A 4, fol. 119b).

bought land from Thomas Dawe, and inquired what fine he had to pay to the lord (α). By his will dated 2 April, 1578, after two bequests in favour of the poor, he bequeathed to Margery Browne, the daughter of Constance Byne, £4, to be paid by his two sons by even portions at 21 or marriage, and to Ann Brown 20*s*, and to each of his godchildren 6*s*. and to each of his servants, Stephen Smith, Margery Donat, and Ellinor Bexley, 6*s*. 8*d*., and to his sister Joan Barham as much russet as would make her a cassock, and directed that the residue of his goods should be divided by Lawrence Swane, Thomas Shepherd, Edward Byne, and John Byne equally between his two sons, and appointed his son William Byne executor; and he then devised his lands called Woodlands and Underwiverhurst, containing 33 acres, to his son William Byne and his heirs, and directed that his said son should have two loft chambers and the "galatt loffte" on the west side of his house to lay his stuff in until he became 21. Henry Byne (AA) was buried at Burwash 8 April, 1578, and his will was proved 7 October, 1578, by his son William Byne, in P.C.C. (35 Langley). This *William Byne* is probably the person of that name who was buried at Burwash 23 November, 1587 (β). Perhaps the other son of Henry Byne (AA) was Henry Byne, who was buried at Wartling, co. Suss., 24 January, 162$\frac{2}{3}$. This Henry Byne, described as of Hurstmonceux, was 16 February, 160$\frac{7}{8}$ presented "for not living with his wife." He

(α) Brit. Mus. Add. MSS., 31341.
(β) See, however, Appendix B.

appeared, and alleged "that hee for his parte is willing to live together with his wife but that she refuseth to live with him" (Act Books *ex officio* 1606-1610). On 10 October, 1616, Henry Byne described as of Hurstmonceux, and 10 March, 161$\frac{7}{8}$, Henry Byne described as of Wartling, was excommunicated for living from his wife (Act Book *ex officio*, 1614-1619, and Act Book, 1617). On 7 March, 16$\frac{19}{20}$, and 30 May, 1620, he and his wife, described as of Wartling, were presented "for not living together as they ought to doe" (Act Books, 1619-1622). This wife Margaret was buried at Hurstmonceux, 20 May, 1620, and 9 September, 1622, Henry Byne re-married at Wartling with Agnes Cooper, widow. On 23 April, 1623, letters of administration of his effects were granted at Lewes (B. 5, fol. 135) to his relict Anne Byne who was re-married at Wartling, 5 May, 1623, to Richard Skelton.

John Byne (AA) in his will mentioned his brother Richard Byne.

RICHARD BYNE was of Ticehurst in the Hundred of Shoyswell, where he was assessed, first on £16, and then on £13, in goods, at 16 and 13 shillings respectively to the Lay Subsidy levied in 1549 and 155$\frac{1}{2}$, of which also he was a "pettye collector" (α). By his will dated 8 April, 1574, after some charitable legacies, he gave to "Gillyan" his wife a pecuniary legacy, and then proceeded: "I guive unto my wife Gillian one cheste with all that is yn hym and my beste bedde with all thyngs

(α) Lay Subsidy Roll, 3 E. 6, Suss., Rape of Hastings, 190/233, 190/239, and 190/247.

belongyng unto hym duryng the tyme of her naturall lyfe and after her decese I wyll the saide bedde to my doughetre Margarett. I alsoe guive her my syde sedle wch was called hers befoure. Item. I wyll that my wyfe shall have one conveniente chaumber either in my Farm called Witherden or my newe howse in Burwashe (α), and she to haue her choyce of the twoe. Item. I guive unto my daughtere Margarett 20*s.* to be payde one hole yere after my decease. Item. I guive unto my daughtere Odiane £5. Item. I guive unto my sonne Thomas 6*s.* 8*d.* and one cowe. Item. I wyll unto my daughtere Margery 6*s.* 8*d.* Item. I wyll unto my daughtere Anne 6*s.* 8*d.* Item. I wyll unto Mary Colman one ewe and a lambe. Item. I wyll unto John my sonne and Odiane my doughtere to either of them a fether bedde with all belongyng to the same. Item. I wyll al my howseholde stuffe to be devided betwixt John my sonne and my twoe doughteres Odiane and Margarett. The reste of all my goodes I guive to my sonne John Byne whome I make executor. Item. I make and ordeyne my cosin Henry Byne (β) my overseere and he to have for hys paynes 10*s.* and for everye daye that he dothe travelle to see thys my Wyll performed for hys horse and for hymselfe 1*s.* 6*d.* yf he go on fote for everye daye's travelle 1*s.*" The witnesses to this will were Richard Barham, John Oxenbridge, and

(α) Richard Byne purchased land in Burwash of Henry Mery in 1566 (Feet of Fines, Suss., Mich., 7 and 8 Eliz.).

(β) Henry Byne (AA), son of John Byne (AA), was the testator's "cosin" or nephew. See *ante*, p. 77.

Thomas Parris, minister (α), with others, and it was proved in the Archdeaconry Court of Lewes 13 May, 1574, by John Byne the son (Book A. 6, fol. 204). The widow Gillian was buried at Burwash 20 February, 158$\frac{0}{1}$. Richard Byne's issue were two sons, *John Byne* (M) and *Thomas Byne* (M), and four daughters, Margaret, Anne (who was married to Gardiner), Odiane, and Margery.

John Byne (M) married at Burwash 10 July, 1569, with "Dyonisia" Pudland, daughter of Richard Pudland of Heathfield by Joan his wife (β). John Byne (M), by his will dated 25 January, 15$\frac{79}{80}$, wherein he is described as of Witherden in Ticehurst, gave a legacy to the poor of that parish, to his daughter Mary a vast quantity of chattels, to "Dyanyce my wyfe" his lease of Witherden, but upon condition that she paid to Symon Byne of Burghersh £10, performed his will, and brought up his children; and he gave to his wife the residue of his goods, and directed that, if she did not enter into a bond

(α) Thomas Parris, cler., was a minister at, but not vicar of, Wadhurst as suggested, 26, Suss. Arch. Coll., p. 94. John Hatley, who is there stated to have been instituted on his death, was, according to the Visitation Book of the Deanery, 1606-1640, in fact instituted on the death of Robert Parris.

(β) Richard Pudland of Heathfield, by his will dated 1 November, 1557, and proved by his widow Joan at Lewes, 20 December, 1557 (Book A. 4, fol. 18), devised his lands to Francis his son absolutely, mentioned his sons John and Christopher, and referred to another who was probably Stephen, and gave legacies to them, and to his daughters Jone, Alys, *Denis*, *Elnor*, and Margaret, all of which children were under age.

to perform his will, then Edward Byne and his brother-in-law, Stephen Pudland (α), should enter his farm and perform his will, they being overseers and his wife executrix. And as to the disposition of his lands in Burwash, he willed that "Dyonice" his wife should receive the issues until his daughter Mary Byne attained 21, which lands were let on lease to Symon Byne (C), and then she was to enter and hold the same, but in default of her issue they were to remain to John Byne (N), his brother Thomas Byne's son, and his heirs; and he bequeathed a legacy to his brother [in law] Gardner's children, viz., Anne and Elizabeth. This will, among the witnesses to which were Anthony Byne, Magnus Fowle, and John Oxenbridge, was proved at Lewes 10 May, 1581, by the widow, Dionysia Byne (Book A. 7, fol. 219; U. 2, 19), who died about 1615. John Byne (M) had two children, Mary married to Thomas Freeman, of Burwash, yeoman, and a child baptized at Burwash 10 April, and buried there 18 May, 1574. On 4 March 161$\frac{5}{6}$, letters of administration of the goods of John Byne (M), left unadministered by Dionysia Byne deceased, were granted to his son-in-law, Thomas Freeman (B. 4, fol. 101). Mary Freeman was buried at Burwash 12 April, 1623.

Thomas Byne (M) was of Burwash, and by his will dated 20 November, 1588, gave to Amy his wife his

(α) Stephen Pudland was of Heathfield, and by his will dated 27 November, 1590, and proved 27 February, 159$\frac{0}{1}$ (Book A. 8, fol. 397) by his wife Mary, he made bequests to her and his six children.

three tenements in Burwash, the first known by the name of Frie, the second called Pasture Wood, containing by estimation 12 acres, and the third, called Delvate, for ten years, to educate and bring up his children; and afterwards he gave the same to Thomas Byne (N) his son and his heirs, upon condition that he should pay to Margaret and Elizabeth, the Testator's daughters, £5 each, and to Peter Byne and Joseph Byne his sons £10 each. And he thereby gave to his son Thomas those two hearth plates which were then used in his chimney, and other chattels, and declared that if his son Thomas died before he came into the above estate and legacies, they should descend and come to the testator's son, John Byne (N), and he appointed his wife executrix, and his friends Joseph Newington and Edward Byne overseers, the witnesses being Edmund Holby (α) Richard and William Batchelor, and Thomas Gibson, cler. Thomas Byne (M) was buried at Burwash 23 Nov., 1588, and his will was proved at Lewes, 24 February, 158$\frac{8}{9}$, by the relict (Book A. 8, fol. 261). Thomas Byne (M) had issue (1) Margaret, baptized at Burwash, 3 September, 1567; (β) who appears to have been married at Goudhurst, co. Kanc., 12 August, 1594, to William Meriam; (2) Elizabeth, baptized at Burwash 28 September, 1569, and married to one Webb; (3) *Lawrence*

(α) Edmund Holby, who was a clothier and was born at Cranbrook about 1534 (Deposition Book under date 29 May, 1604), married 13 April, 1562, at Burwash with Joanna Byne. Joane Holby, widow, was buried there 1 November, 1613.

(β) An unnamed wife of a Thomas Byne was buried at Burwash, 3 November, 1565.

Byne, baptized there 13 December 1571; (4) Mary, baptized there 8 June, 1572; (5) *Thomas Byne* (N), baptized there 14 February, 157$\frac{3}{4}$; (6) *John Byne* (N), baptized there 10 June, 1576; (7) *Peter Byne*, baptized there 16 February, 157$\frac{8}{9}$; and (8) *Joseph Byne*, baptized there 23 August, 1584. Amy Byne by her will, dated 16 January, 1616, in which she is described as aged, gave legacies to her sons, Lawrence Byne, John Byne, and Peter Byne, to her daughter, Elizabeth Webb, widow, to Lawrence Byne's five children, to John Byne's six children, and to her daughter Webb's three children, and bequeathed the residue to her son, Joseph Byne, whom she appointed executor, and she made Thomas Rooper and Stephen Byne (A), overseers. This will was attested by John Dawe, Faintnot Batchelor (α), and Nicholas Turke, and was proved by Joseph Byne at Lewes, 27 February, 162$\frac{0}{1}$ (Book A. 17, fol. 143).

Lawrence Byne married with Margery (? Yonge) and was of Brenchley, co. Kanc. In 1618 he and his wife Margery were deforciants in a fine levied by John Byne, senior, of land in Burwash (β). By his will dated 1 July, 1623, he directed that his property should be divided into two parts, whereof his executors should have one, and that the other part should be divided into six equal parts for his five children, namely, *John*, *Thomas*, Mary, Amy, and Elizabeth, whereof John was

(α) From the Visitation for 3 July, 1635, it appears that ffaintnot Batchelor of Burwash was licensed to practise as a "chirurgus."

(β) Feet of Fines, Sussex, Easter, 15 Jac. 1.

to have two parts, and each of the rest one part, and he appointed his wife Margery executrix, and desired that his children's portion should be paid at 21, or marriage, and that his loving brother, Mr. Mathew Yonge (α), of Peesmarsh, and his friend John Huggett, of Brenchley, should be overseers. This will was proved by the relict 12 August, 1623 (P.C.C., 86 Swan). Amy Bine was married 8 July, 1631, to Thomas Mitchell, of Maidstone (β). Probably John and Thomas, the sons of Lawrence Byne, are the persons of those names who participated in the royalist rising in Kent in 1648, and to whom the following orders refer. 1648. June 4. Ordered by the committee of both houses at Derby House "that warrants for committing Wm. Dyer and John Bine to the prison of Peterhouse be approved signed and sent with the warrant to the gaoler to receive them into his custody as prisoners for bearing arms in the late rebellion in Kent." And in 1648, July 11, it was ordered by the same that those taken by the men of Herts (among those taken being Thomas Bine) be committed to Peterhouse for raising arms against the Parliament, and that their horses and arms be given to

(α) There is a pedigree of Matthew Yonge who had a sister Margaret in Berry's Suss. Gen., p. 269. He married at Rye 20 February, 160$\frac{6}{7}$, with Margaret Fisher, widow, being described in the license as of East Guildford, his previous wife, Mildred, having been buried at East Guildford, 18 January, 160$\frac{6}{7}$.

(β) In the register of All Saints, Maidstone, as published Misc. Gen. et Her., vol. ii, 3rd Series, p. 246, she is called Anne Byne. But in the license dated 5 July, 1631, which mentions John Bine, of Maidstone, and Thomas Bine, of Holy Cross, Canterbury (Canterbury Marriage Lic., 2nd Series, col. 678), she is rightly described as Amy Byne.

those who took them prisoners (α). This John Bine married, 14 January 162$\frac{7}{8}$, at All Saints, Maidstone, with Mildred Maylam. Alexander Meriam of Maidstone, yeoman, by his will dated 17 August, 1630, and proved 8 November, 1630, in the Consistory Court of Canterbury (vol. 49, fol. 25), devised his properties in the parish of Maidstone, then in the tenure of John Byne, or his assigns, to his godson, Alexander Meriam.

Thomas Byne (n) apparently died intestate before 1618, and may have been the husband of Alice Byne, who by her will dated 21 May, 1636, in which she is described as of Ticehurst, widow, gave legacies to her brethren, Thomas and William Higham, and her sister Agnes, wife of Nicholas Catt, to Symon Conney, to Elizabeth Smyth, daughter of Thomas Smyth, her brother-in-law (β), and to other persons. This will was proved at Lewes, 10 July, 1636, by Thomas Smith (Book A. 24, fol. 108). There is no allusion to any children of the testatrix in her will.

John Byne (n) was of Burwash, and married there, 31 May, 1602, with Susan Ticehurst. He was churchwarden of Burwash 1609, and 16 January, 161$\frac{0}{1}$, he

(α) Calendar of State Papers, Domestic, 1648-9, pp. 94 and 184. The royalist rising in Kent in 1648, is described in Archæolog. Cant., vol. ix, p. 31, and see Hasted's Hist. of Kent, by Drake. Hundred of Blackheath, p. 181, note.

(β) In 1617 a fine as to lands in Burwash was levied between a Thomas Byne, as plaintiff, and Thomas Smith, as deforciant (Feet of Fines, Suss., Trin., 15 Jac. 1). Thomas Smith married at Burwash 6 April, 1624, with Mary Higham.

brought into the Archdeaconry Court a copy of the registers for 1609, which he had been ordered to do; and on 16 April, 1611, he and his co-churchwarden, Goddard Freeman, were ordered to bring in their accounts (α). By his will, dated 2 April 1630, after a legacy to the poor, he bequeathed to Thomas Byne (o) his eldest son, certain chattels, including an iron furnace and one iron plate, and to John Byne (o), his second son, other chattels, and then proceeded. "Item. To Mary my eldest daughter wife of Thomas Milles of Ticehurst £20 one brasse cauldron and one great cheste. Item. To Elizabeth Byne my daughter £20 to be raised out of the sale of coppice woods uppon Young Wood and Pasture Wood also one cheste a lesser one than the other before gyven and two payer of sheetes and one brasse kettell after my wyfe Susan's decease. Item. To my daughter Susan £10 and one pott wch I boghte and one cheste. Item. To my daughter Goodgifte Byne £10. Item. To my daughter Ellen £10. Item. To my daughter Anne £10. Item. All the residue of my goodes I bequethe to Susan my wife and Thomas my eldeste sonne whom I make executours and I make my lovinge friends Stephen Byne (A) and Marke Coney both of Burwashe to be overseeres. Item. I bequeath all that messuage and landes wherein I now dwell in Burwashe called the Frie and one other tenement of land called Pasture Wood to Susan my wife for her life and after her decese to Thomas Byne my eldest sonne. Whereas I have mortgaged my tenemente called Del-

(α) Bishop transcripts and Act Books *ex officio*, 1610-1612.

vatts (α), for £29, now my Wille is that Susan my wife and Thomas my son shall pay and discharge the £29, then they shall receive the rents until such time as my son John Byne shall be 21." The witnesses to this will were Thomas Glyd and Joseph Byne. John Byne (N) was buried at Burwash 6 April, 1630, and his will was proved 22 April, 1630, at Lewes (Book A. 21, fol. 6). The issue of John Byne (N), were (1) Mary, baptized at Burwash, 9 December, 1604, who was married there 9 September, 1628, to Thomas Milles (β); (2) Anne, baptized there 25 September, 1605, and buried there 18 November, 1618; (3) *Thomas Byne* (O), baptized there 1 March, 160$\frac{6}{7}$; (4) Elizabeth, baptized there 20 November, 1608, and married there 9 February, 163$\frac{5}{6}$, to Lawrence Noakes (γ); (5) Susan, baptized there 22 September, 1611; (6) Goodgift, baptized there 18 September, 1614; (7) *John Byne*, baptized there 26 January, and buried there 24 March, 161$\frac{6}{7}$; (8) John Byne (O), baptized there 15 January, 161$\frac{8}{9}$; (9) Anne, baptized there 20 July, 1623; and (10) Ellen. At the Court holden for the manor of Burwash 14 September, 1630, the death of John Byne (N) was presented, and at the Court holden in April, 1631, Thomas Byne (O), was

(α) The three properties Frie, Pasture Wood, and Delvatts were all devised by Thomas Byne (M) to his son Thomas Byne (N).

(β) Mary, daughter of Thomas Milles, was baptized at Burwash, 1 November, and buried there 15 November, 1629. The will of Thomas Mills of Ticehurst was proved at Lewes 21 April, 1642, by Ralph Cooper the executor (B. 7, fol. 280), but was not transcribed into the registers.

(γ) Lawrence Noakes was buried at Brightling, 3 February, 167$\frac{6}{7}$; his wife having been buried there 23 May, 1664.

admitted to some copyholds, formerly of his father, situate on the east side of Sellers Brook, which in April, 1633, were surrendered on a sale to Refrain Ticehurst of Burwash, widow (α). A Susan Byne, wife of a John Byne, was buried at Burwash, 18 December, 1611, and if her husband was John Byne (N), he must have married a second time with a Susan (β).

THOMAS BYNE (O), was of Burwash, yeoman. He was accused in 16$\frac{39}{40}$ of irreverent behaviour in the chancel of the church there during divine service, but 12 February, 16$\frac{39}{40}$, the case was dismissed (γ). By his will dated 2 June, 1658, after noticing that Jeffery Glydd of Dallington, gent., (δ) owed him £240, he gave £120 thereof to his son, John Byne (P), at his age of 21 years, and the other £120 thereof, to his daughter Mary at 21 or marriage, and he bequeathed to his wife one

(α) Brit. Mus. Add. MSS., 33176, fol. 83 and 88. Refrain Ticehurst was widow of George Ticehurst, to whom, as Refrain Foster, she was married at Burwash 15 May 1615.

(β) Susan Byne "the mother of Thomas Byne" (O), was living 26 January, 164$\frac{5}{6}$, when Randolph Cooper of Ticehurst, yeoman, filed a bill in Chancery against them both, in which Susan is so described, for relief on a bond (Chan. Proc., B. and A., Car. 1, C. 67, No. 47).

(γ) Act Books, *ex officio*, 1639-1640.

(δ) On 4 May, 1676, "Mr. Jeffery Glyd a poor broken gentleman," as he is described in the registers, was buried at Dallington, his wife Susanna (Cruttenden) having been buried there 24 April, 1676. For his pedigree, see Visitation of London, 1634, vol. 1, p. 317. Ann, wife of Jeffry Glyd, was buried at Brightling 30 April, 1638, and 20 November, 1639, he married there with Susan Hepden, widow, who in the license at Lewes dated 13 November, 1639, is described as of Burwash. Geoffrey Glidd, gent., was deforciant in a fine levied Trin. 13 Car. 2, as to lands in Dallington.

silver bowl and four silver spoons, then in her custody, and divers other chattels, and directed the residue of his effects to be divided between his children, and nominated his "cozen" Richard Glydd, the elder, of Dallington, gent., to be sole executor. This will, which was attested by Henry Goldsmith, Edward Fisher and Robert Spiller, was proved by the executor 23 June, 1658, before the Judges for probate of wills at London (P.C.C. 487 Wootton). Thomas Byne (o) was buried at Burwash, 12 June, 1658. He may be the Thomas Byne who was sworn Parish Registrar of Burwash in 1654. His issue by his wife Mary, who was buried at Burwash, 4 September, 1655, were (1) *John Byne* (p), baptized at Burwash, 14 May, 1648; (2) *Thomas Byne* (p), baptized there 10 June, 1649, and (3) Mary.

John Byne (o) was of Salehurst, co. Suss. He married in 1664 with Elizabeth Springatt (α). The court rolls of the Manor of Hammerden show that 7 October, 1671, he and Elizabeth his wife surrendered to the use of himself for life, remainder to the use of his wife for life and then to the heirs of their bodies, certain copyholds to which he had been admitted 27 October, 1663, on the surrender of Goddard Mills. By his will dated 18 November, 1675, he devised "to John Mills son of Goddard Mills my kinsman all my lands and buildings in Ticehurst provided allwayes that my wife Elizabeth shall enjoy it during her life paying my two kinswomen Mary and Susanna Mills £3 a year. Item. I devise to

(α) The license in the Faculty Office is dated 23 September, 1664.

John Byne (P) son of my brother Thomas Byne (O) all that my house and lands called Tilbuth in Burwash provided allwayes that he paye £10 to Mary Byne daughter of my brother Thomas Byne. Item. To my Wife the use of the brooke lately purchased of Thomas Amos of Salehurst for the term of foure yeares and afterwards I give it to my executor provided he paye £10 to my brother John Springate. Item. To Richard the son of Richard Mathews my kinsman £10 and to the six children of my kinsman Laurence Noakes £10. And I appoint Thomas Noakes executor and he to have the residue of my effects and I give to the poor of the parish 40*s*." John Byne (O) was buried at Salehurst 23 November, 1675, and his will was proved 10 December, 1675, by Thomas Noakes at Lewes (Book A. 34, fol. 125). His death was presented at a court for the manor of Hammerden, holden 6 April, 1676, and at a court holden 12 October, 1697, Thomas Byne (P), and John Byne (P) "consanguinei" (nephews), and next heirs of John Byne (O) were each admitted to a moiety of his copyholds (α). John Byne (O) had no issue, and his widow Elizabeth was buried at Salehurst, 8 June, 1724 (β). On 28 June, 1682, John Wann, alleging himself to be a

(α) The customary descent in the manor of Hammerden is as in gavelkind.

(β) She may, however, be the Elizabeth Bine named in the license of the Vicar-General of Canterbury, dated 13 May, 1679, for marriage between Thomas Bentley of Beckley, co. Suss., yeom., Bach., about 40, and Elizabeth Bine of Hawkhurst, co. Kanc., widow, about 45. This marriage took place at Beckley in 1679, but no further date appears. Thomas Bentley was buried there 19 August, 1681.

legatee under the will of John Byne (o), took proceedings in the Archdeaconry Court against Thomas Noakes (α).

John Byne (p), married at Wadhurst, 2 June, 1685, with Mary Lucke, and by his will dated 27 April, 1703, in which he is described as of Wadhurst, yeoman, gave to John Byne (q), Samuel Byne, Sarah Byne, Elizabeth Byne and Anne Byne, children of his brother Thomas Byne (p), all his lands in Burwash after the decease of his wife, and to his kinsman William Peckham of Wadhurst £30, and all the rest of his estate, whom he appointed sole executor. John Byne (p), was buried at Salehurst, 9 May, 1712, and his will was proved in the Peculiar Court of South Malling, 19 May, 1712, by William Peckham (Reg. 5, fol. 145). On 21 May, 1721, a caveat was entered against doing anything in the goods of John Byne (p), by Stephen Pilbeame on behalf of Dorothy Pilbeame alias Peckham his wife, the Administratrix of the goods of William Peckham, deceased, but it was afterwards subducted. John Byne (p) had no issue. His wife, Mary, was buried at Wadhurst, 7 August, 1706.

Thomas Byne (p) married 1st with Mary Catt, and 2ndly, 12 November, 1686, at Burwash, with Mary Tye. In his will dated 18 December, 1704, he is described as of Burwash, weaver, and he thereby gave to his wife Mary numerous chattels and 50*s*. a year, to be paid out

(α) Act Books *ad instanciam*, 1691-1696.

of his lands in Burwash, and to Samuel Byne, his second son, all his weaving tackling and £10, and then continued: "Item. To my five daughters Sara, Elizabeth, Anne, Mary, and Hannah Byne £10 a piece. Item. To my eldeste son John all my lands and chattels he paying all my debts legacies &c. whom I make executor. William Weston of Etchingham and Samuel Catt of Rotherfield my brother to be overseers." This will was proved at Lewes, 25 August, 1705, by the executor (Book A. 46, fol. 72), the testator having been buried at Burwash, 27 December, 1704. Thomas Byne (P) had issue by his first wife; (1) *John Byne* (Q) baptized at Burwash, 1 March, 16$\frac{69}{70}$; (2) Mary baptized at Rotherfield, 11 August, 1672, who died early; (3) *Samuel Byne* baptized at Rotherfield, 13 December, 1675; (4) Sarah baptized at Burwash, 15 August, 1680, and married to John Latter of Yalding, co. Kanc.; (5) Elizabeth, baptized at Burwash, 27 March, 1683, and married to Edmund Sawyer of Staplehurst, co. Kanc.; (6) Anne, baptized at Burwash 1685, and married to Thomas Catt of Frant; (α) and by his second wife (7) Mary, baptized at Burwash, 31 March, 1692, and married to Richard Peirson; and (8) Hannah, baptized there, 6 July, 1694, and married to Thomas Manwaring of Yalding. An unbaptized child of Thomas Byne (P) was buried at Burwash, 21 January, 16$\frac{89}{90}$. At a court holden for the manor of Hammerden, 22 September, 1705, presentment was made of the death of Thomas

(α) Sarah, daughter of Thomas Catt, was buried at Frant, 21 April, 1729, and Thomas Catt was buried there 27 November, 1741.

Byne (P), and that John Byne (Q) and Samuel were his sons and heirs, and they were each admitted to a half of their father's moiety of the above mentioned copyholds, that is, to a quarter of the whole. At a court holden 26 August, 1712, after the death of their uncle, John Byne (P) John Byne (Q) and Samuel Byne were each admitted in like manner to a half of his moiety.

John Byne (Q) never married, and by his will dated 30 March, 1713, in which he is described as of Burwash, weaver, he gave to his sisters, Sarah, Elizabeth, and Anne, £30 apiece, and to his sisters [of the half blood] Mary and Hannah, 1*s.* apiece, and devised to his brother, Samuel Bine, all his messuages in Burwash, subject to the payment of £90 to his sisters, Sarah Elizabeth and Anne Bine, and after bequeathing the residue of his effects to his brother Samuel, whom he constituted executor, he nominated his uncle, Samuel Catt, of Rotherfield, to be overseer. John Byne (Q) was buried at Burwash, 31 January, 171$\frac{5}{6}$, and his will was proved at Lewes, 12 March, 171$\frac{5}{6}$, by his brother Samuel (Book A. 49, fol. 170). At a Court holden for the manor of Hammerden, 12 August, 1719, Samuel Bine, as only brother and heir of John Byne (Q), was admitted to the latter's moiety of the above mentioned copyholds.

Samuel Bine by his will dated 8 December, 1737, in which he is described as of Burwash, weaver, gave to Richard Peirson, of Yalding co. Kanc., and Mary his

wife for their lives his messuage and land wherein he then dwelt, and after their decease to their son, William Peirson, And he gave his copyhold in Ticehurst to Edmund Sawyer, of Staplehurst, yeoman, upon trust to sell the same and pay the money to Sarah, wife of John Latter, of Yalding, Elizabeth, wife of Edmund Sawyer, Anne, wife of Thomas Catt, of Frant, Mary, wife of Richard Peirson, and Hannah, wife of Thomas Manwaring, of Yalding, yeoman. Samuel Bine was buried at Burwash, 15 December, 1737, and his will was proved at Lewes, 18 December, 1737, by Richard Peirson (Book A. 55, fol. 214). At a court holden for the manor of Hammerden, 4 May, 1738, presentment was made of the death of Samuel Bine, and that his coheiresses were his three sisters, Sarah Latter, Elizabeth Sawyer, and Anne Catt, being his sisters of the whole blood.

Peter Byne, the seventh child of Thomas Byne (m), married about May, 1612, with Jane Humphrey, widow (α). He is described as of Ticehurst as a surety to the bond dated 12 September, 1614, for the marriage of Fayntnot Bacheller of Burwash and Elizabeth Humphry of Ticehurst. He was tenant from 1616 to 1624 or later of Halton Farm in the manor of Burwash (β). In 1621 Peter Byne was deforciant in a

(α) The license at Lewes for the marriage at Ticehurst, where it does not appear to be recorded, is dated 5 May, 1612.

(β) Rent rolls of the manor. Brit. Mus. Add. MSS., 33142, fol. 207.

fine levied by John Humphrey of land in Ticehurst (α). Described as of Burwash, he was, 29 January, 162½, cited in the Archdeaconry Court "for his absence from Church," and 12 February, 162½, on not appearing he was excommunicated (β). He was buried at Burwash, 30 March, 1630, and apparently had no issue.

Joseph Byne, the eighth child of Thomas Byne (M), was a customary tenant of the manor of Burwash at divers dates ranging from 22 September, 1624, to September, 1630 (γ). He was buried at Burwash 26 January, 163⅚, and apparently never married.

John Byne (AA) [*ante*, page 76] was also in all probability a brother or near relation of William Byne (AA) of Burwash, who was buried there 28 August, 1559. By lease dated 19 November, 1537, Thomas [Taylor] then Abbot of Robertsbridge, demised Witteres tenement in Burwash to William Byne for twenty-one years from Lady Day, 1539, at the yearly rent of 23*s.* 4*d.* (δ). William Byne (AA) was assessed on £10 in goods at 10 shillings to the Lay Subsidy levied 1549 and 155½ in the Hundred of Hawksborough, which includes Burwash, and also in the Borough of Possingworth (ε). William Byne (AA) bought land in Burwash of

(α) Feet of Fines, Suss., Easter, 19 Jac. 1.
(β) Act Books, *ex officio*, 1619-1622.
(γ) Brit. Mus. Add. MSS., 33176, fol. 68-81.
(δ) Letters and Papers For. and Dom. H. 8, vol. xiv, Pt. i, p. 423.
(ε) Lay Subsidy Roll, 3 E. 6, Suss. Rape of Hastings, 190/233, 190/239, and 190/247.

J. Segar in 1550 (α). He by his will dated 16 April, 1557, directed that there should be bestowed at his burying in bread and drink for the sustentation of the poor 10*s.*, and at his month's mind 6*s.* 8*d.*, and after bequeathing to his daughter, Margery, £5, proceeded thus: "Item. To Edwarde my sonne a table a settell my worste cubbord a greate spytt al my sydar vessells and my twoe greteste chestys. Item. To Symon my sonne £15 to be payed to the sayd Symon at 21. Item. To Jone my Wyff 30*s.* my beste kyne a foure yere olde mayre a hogge and all my howsehold stuffe. Item. The reste of my godes shal bee equallye shyfte betwene my thre chyldren viz. Anthonye Simon and Edwarde. Item. Richard Barham and Jone my Wyff to be executors and John Byne" (probably John Byne AA) "to be my ouerseere. And concernynge my Landys. Fyrst. Edwarde my sonne shal have and enjoye all my coopeholde lande. Item. To Anthonye my sonne a p'cell of lande called Upper Crofft and another called Colth. Item. To Edwarde my sonne a p'cell of lande called Moyses uppon condicioun that hee paye the aboove leggaci." This will was proved in the Archdeaconry Court of Lewes, 24 April, 1560 (Book A. 4, fol. 428). Joan Byne, the widow of William Byne (AA), was buried at Burwash 31 July, 1575. By her will dated 20 May, 1567, in which she is described as of the parish of Burgehurst [Burwash] she disposed as follows: "Item. I bequeth to Anthoney my sonne one kowe twoo platteres twoo peutar dysshes one payre of

(α) Feet of Fines, Suss., Mich. 4 E. 6.

shetes and twoo candellstyckes. Item. I give to Simon my sonne one kowe twoo platteres twoo peutar dysshes twoo candillstyckes and one couerlett of the midel sorte. Item. I bequethe to Margerye my doughter a payre of shetes one plattere and one peutar dysshe. Item. I bequethe to Jane Foster my doughtere one payre of shetes one platter and one peutar dysshe. Also I wyl that Symon my sonne shal have one bullok of the age of twoo yeres twoo payre of shetes one cheste wth the lock and keye and 40*s*. Item. I wyl that the chyldren of Goddard Russell and Margarey my doughter shal have eche of them 3*s*. 4*d*. Item. I wyl the chyldren of Henry Foster and Jane my doughtere shal have eche of them 3*s*. 4*d*. The resydew I gyve and bequeth to Edwarde my sonne whom I make sole executor and hee is to gyve to the Poore att my burryall 10*s*. for my sowles helthe." The witnesses to this will, which was proved 15 September, 1575, in the Archdeaconry Court of Lewes (Book A. 6, fol. 337), a caveat having been first lodged, 8 August, 1575, at the instance of Henry Foster (B. 1—32), were John Oxenbridge, Richard Barham, and John Batchelor.

The children of William Byne (AA) were therefere (1) *Edward Byne* (AA); (2) *Anthony Byne*; (3) *Symon Byne* (C); (4) Margaret, who, 6 September, 1651, was married at Burwash to Goddard (in the register styled Godfredus) Russell, who was of Salehurst; and (5) Jane, married to Henry Foster.

EDWARD BYNE (AA) was of Burwash, yeoman, and

married with Agnes, only child of Magnus Fowle of Mayfield, co. Suss., by Alice (Lucke) his wife (α). He was both a freehold and copyhold tenant of the manor of Bivelham, in Mayfield, and he was on the homage at the Court holden 19 April, 1582. It appears from the roll of the Court holden 30 September, 1585, that his

(α) Magnus Fowle by his will dated 30 July, 1595, gave the residue of his goods to Agnes Byne, his daughter, and Magnus Byne, his godson, whom he made his executors, and devised the lands which he had purchased in Ringmer and Mayfield to his "son in law" Edward Byne, for 5 years with an ultimate remainder to Magnus Byne in fee, and he devised all his other lands and tenements to his daughter Agnes Byne for life, and after her decease to Magnus Byne and his heirs, with an executory devise over of his lands in Ringmer and Glynde in favour of the poor of Ringmer, Lewes, Southover, and Rotherfield, in case his son-in-law or daughter, or Magnus Byne should allow Arthur Langworthe to acquire any interest therein. This will was proved by Agnes Byne 23 September, 1596, in the Peculiar Court of South Malling (B. 11), and in P.C.C. 32 Drake. Arthur Langworth, whose pedigree is given in "Some pedigrees from the Visitation of Kent," p. 9, died in 1605 seised of Broyle Place and lands in Ringmer (Horsfield's Lewes, vol. ii, p. 189). Magnus Fowle married with Alice, daughter of Richard Lucke of Mayfield (Fowle *v.* Holden, Chanc. Proc., Series ii, Bundle 62, No. 58), and he is described as of Mayfield, yeoman, when a surety to Administration bonds dated 29 April, 1560 (Lewes Book, A. 4, fol. 337). Richard Lucke died 3 May, 1593, and his Inq. p. m. was taken 39 Eliz. Magnus Fowle was the only son of Gabriel Fowle of Southover, who by his will dated 27 January, 155$\frac{4}{5}$, and proved at Lewes by Magnus Fowle, 17 August, 1559 (Book A. 3, fol. 170), from which it appears that he was master of the Free Grammar School there, devised his properties in Ringmer and Glynde to Magnus Fowle. On 20 July, 1551, Gabriel Fowle was described as of Burwash (Act Books, *ex officio,* 1550-1557), and in these books it appears that he often acted as a proctor in that court. He was son of Nicholas Fowle by Joan (Vince), and brother of William Fowle, of Riverhall, with whom the pedigree in Berry's Suss. Gen. commences, and of Bartholomew, the last prior of St. Saviour's, Southwark (Harl. MSS., 1562, fol. 89ᵃ and 90).

freeholds were called Bronserdshill, and from a rental of the manor dated 12 April, 1595, that he paid a rent of 7*d.* for his copyholds. He was one of the churchwardens of Burwash in 1592 (α). He was proceeded against in February, 159⅔, for not paying his tax for the repair of the church there, but on 14 March, 159⅔, it was proved to the Court that he had paid the tax into the hands of Mr. Robert Porter, minister there, and the cause was dismissed (β). He was also a freehold tenant of the manor of Hammerden, and was fined for non-attendance at the Courts holden 8 October, 1611, 17 April, and 7 October, 1612, before and after which dates the rolls are missing for some years. It is shown by a map of this manor, dated in 1614, that this freehold property was situate at or near Stonegate Cross in Ticehurst. In 1588 he suffered a common recovery of 10 acres of land and 10 acres of pasture in Waldron and Heathfield, on the demand of Magnus Fowle; (γ) and later in the same year he was deforciant, in a fine levied of land in Waldron in which Magnus Fowle was plaintiff (δ). He was deforciant in a fine levied in Easter, 1612, of land in Burwash, in which William Hamman was plaintiff (ε), and was deforciant in a fine in Michaelmas, 1613, levied of land in Hailsham,) by Stephen Sommer. He was plaintiff in a fine levied in 1608, in which Thomas Saxpie was deforciant, of land in Ringmer (ζ).

(α) Act Books, *ex officio*, 1591-1593, fol. 91[b]).
(β) *Ibid.*, 1591-1593.
(γ) Recovery Roll, No. 21. Easter, 30 Eliz., m. 21[d], Sussex.
(δ) Feet of Fines, Suss., Trin., 30 Eliz.
(ε) *Ibid.*, Easter, 10 Jac. 1.
(ζ) *Ibid.*, Trin., 6 Jac. 1.

By an indenture dated 16 February, 160$\frac{3}{4}$, and made between William Fagg of Mersham, in Kent, gent., of the one part, and Edward Byne (AA) of the other part, and by virtue of a fine levied in order to bind Elizabeth, the wife of William Fagg (α), in consideration of £425, a property in Catsfield, called Heardsbeake, adjoining the churchyard there, and containing by estimation 80 acres and lands called Somerleas there, and a croft of land there called Beake, containing 2 acres, were assured to Edward Byne (AA) in fee simple. By a deed poll under the hands and seals of Dame Ellen Pelham, widow of Sir Edmund Pelham, Henry Darrell and Thomas Tyndall, in consideration of £50, land called Twiserlye, containing 10 acres, and abutting on Somerleas, was conveyed to Edward Byne (AA) and Edward Byne the younger, "third son of Edward Byne" (AA), their heirs and assigns, for ever; and the grantors thereby appointed Walter Saxpes of Battell, gent., and Magnus Byne of Framfield, gent., their attornies, to take and deliver seisin to the grantees. Edward Byne (AA) made his will dated 11 December, 1611, to the following effect. "I commende my sowle to God. I gyve to the Poore of Burwash 10*s*. to be payd on the day of my buriall. Item. I bequethe to Symon Byne (C) my brother 10*s*. Item. I bequethe unto my sonne John my best cubbord standynge in the hall the iron plates standing in the hall chymney and in the kitchen chymney the furnase in the backhouse my beste joyned cheste standinge in the middel

(α) Feet of Fines, Suss., Hil., 6 Jac. 1.

chambere one fetherbedd one boalster two pillowes two pillowe cotes one coueringe one blankett fower payer of shetes of indifferente sorte two peuter platteres one peuter dysh a latten candelstyck the longe table in the hall wth the frame whereon yt lyeth and my beste longe forme. Item. I bequethe to my sonne William one bedsteddle or 20*s*. in monye one fetherbedd one boulster two pillowes two pillow cotes one coueringe one blanckett fower payer of shetes of indiferent sorte two peuter platteres and one peuter dishe. Item. I bequethe to my sonne Edwarde my joyned bedsteddle standinge in my howse at Chatfield [Catsfield] wth all other moveable goodes of mine there one fetherbedd &c. Item. I give unto my sonne Stephen one joyned bedsteddle or 20*s*. in monye &c. Item. I bequeth unto Magnus Byne my sonne £20. Item. I bequeth unto John Byne sonne of the saide Magnus £5 and I give to Agnes Byne daughter of Magnus £5. Whereas my sonne Edwarde Byne standeth bounde unto mee in one obligacion of the some of £200 wth condicion there under written for the full payement of £100 out of thys some I bequeth to my son William £50 to be payd by my sonne Edward within one yere nexte after my decese. All wch goodes and household stuffe so by mee bequethed unto my sonnes my meaning is that Agnes my Wiffe shall have enjoye and use duering her lyfe and after her decese to come and remayne unto them accordynge as the same ys befoore given. Item. To my sonne William £50. Item. To my godsonnes Edward Byne Edwarde Cruttoll and Thomas Byne 3*s*. 4*d*. each. All the

resydue of my goodes and chattells I give to Agnes my Wiffe whom I make sole executrix. I do apoynt my couzen John Byne of Burwash Town (α) and my brother Symon Byne (c) to be my trustye supervisors and overseeres and I give them 3*s.* 4*d.*" The witnesses to this will were John Byne and David Foster. Edward Byne (AA) was buried at Burwash 4 January, 161¾, and his will was proved 29 March, 1614, by Agnes his relict, in the Archdeaconry Court of Lewes (Book A. 14, fol. 191). By her will, dated 27 April, 1625, in which she is described as of Burwash, widow, Agnes Byne disposed as follows: "Item. To the poore people of the p'ishe of Burwashe 20*s.* to be distrybuted upon the daye of my buriall. Item. To Rose Burner my goddaughter the wife of William Bourner a flock bedd a flock boulster a coverlett and a blanckett of the meaner sorte. Item. To Rebecca Freeman my goddaughter 2*s.* to Agnes Merion 2*s.* and to Thomas Mitton my godsonne 2*s.* To Ann Crotonden my servant 3*s.* 4*d.* Item. To John Byne sonne of my sonne Magnus Byne 10*s.* Item. To my goddaughter Agnes daughter of my saide sonne Magnus 10*s.* Item. To my sonne William Byne £50 alsoe two paires of shetes and one paire of pillow coates of an indiferent sorte and my lesser iron pott. Whereas I have in my lyfe tym given unto my sonne Edwarde Byne £40 wich I meant for his portion I do further give him £10 and my great iron pott called Marmore (β)

(α) Probably the John Byne mentioned in Appendix C.

(β) Apparently a family colloquialism or nickname for the particular pot used for making preserves of fruit, and derived from the Kentish

my other great iron pott and a great brasse kettle a paire of iron handirons a little frame table with the frame and forme belonginge to the same a great chayne a painted cheste standing in the middel chambere and thre paires of shetes and two paires of pillow coates of indiferent sorte. Item. To Elizabeth daughter of my sonne Stephen Byne a peece of 12*s.* in gould and two littel plaine chestes. Item. My Will is and I doe order that all my pewter vessells shalbe equallie shifted and devided betwene all my fower sonnes Magnus William Edward and Stephen Byne in fower equall partes." Agnes Byne was buried at Burwash 15 June, 1626, and her will was proved in that year in P.C.C. (112 Hele).

Edward Byne (A A) had issue (1) *Magnus Byne* (A); (2) *William Byne* (B B); (3) *Edward Byne* (B B); (4) *Stephen Byne* (A); (5) *John Byne* (B B); (6) an unbaptized daughter who was buried at Burwash, 14 August, 1590; and (7) *James Byne*, baptized there 9 December, 1593, and buried there 20 December, 1594.

ANTHONY BYNE was of Battle, co. Suss. By his will dated 2 July, 1590, after bequeathing 20*s.* to the poor of Battle and 6*s.* 8*d.* to the poor of Burwash, he continued: "Item. To Elizabeth Foster my servaunt 6*s.* 8*d.* Item. To Thomas the son of Goddard Russell 6*s.* 8*d.* Item. To the chyldren nowe lyvynge of Edward Byne (AA) tenn shillings equallie to bee devided

marm, meaning jelly (Halliwell's Dict., 7th ed., p. 542), and connected with marmalade (see Skeat's Etym. Dict., p. 354).

amongste them. Item. I wyl to *Edward Byne* (cc) my sonne £50 to bee payd att hys age of one and twentie yeres and yf he fortune to decese befoor his age of one and twentie yeres then I bequethe to everye of the chyldren of Edwarde Byne (AA) my brother Symon Byne (c) my brothere and Johane the nowe wief of Henry Foster and Margarey the nowe wief of Goddard Russell 10*s.* to bee payde wth in one yere after the decese of my sonne. All the reste of my godes my detts beyng payd my funerall executed and my leggacyes dyscharged I gyve and bequethe unto Johane my Wief whom I make my sole execut^x^. I ordeyne as myn ouerseeres my brother Edwarde Byne (AA) and my cosen Gregory Relfe (α) and I gyve to eyther of them 6*s.* 8*d.* a peece for theyre paynes. The laste Wyll of mee concernyng all my Landes at Burwash I gyve them unto Johana my Wief and afterwarde to remeyne to Edwarde my sonne and hys heyres for ever." The witnesses to this will were John Byne, Daniel Kent, and Henry Cropper, and it was proved 22 August, 1591, by Joan, the Testator's relict in P.C.C. (58 Drury).

SYMON BYNE (c), married at Burwash 25 October, 1574, with Elinor Pudland, daughter

(α) For Gregory Relfe see Berry's Suss. Gen., p. 282, and 18 Suss. Arch. Coll., p. 14.

of Richard Pudland (α) and who was buried there 22 July, 1608. He was churchwarden of Burwash in 1602 (β). Symon Byne (c) by his will dated 14 March, 161$\frac{5}{6}$, in which he is described as of Burwash, gave to Thomas his second son "a presse standynge in the parlor chambere alsoe a flocke bedd wth the boulster couerlett blanckett and twoe payre of shetes and one payre of the beste sorte three peutar platteres and three peutar dyshes my iron pott of the middel assize alsoe £40 of money but uppon condicion that he doe paye to my sonne William Byne 40*s*. yerelie for the keping of my daughter Joane. Item. I bequethe unto John Byne my younger sonne my cubbord standynge in the hall and the fetherbedd wheruppon I now lye &c. alsoe £40 but uppon condicion that he doe paye to my sonne William 40*s*. yerelie towardes the mayntenance of my daughtere Joane. The resydue of all my goodes to my eldeste sonne William whome I make executour providedd allwayes and my wyll is that my sonne William ȳmediatlye after my decese shall have the gouvernmente mayntenance custodye and guidance of my sayde daughter Joane dureinge her lyfe and to fynd allowe and provyde unto her necessarye meate drynke apparell washyng lodgynge and all other things whatsoever meete and neces-

(α) See *ante*, p. 81 note (β).
(β) Act Books, *ex officio*, 1600-1605.

sarye for her bodye yerelye and att all tymes duryng her lyfe. I doe nominate my welbeloved kinsmen and frendes Stephen Byne (A) of Mayfield yeoman and David Foster of Burwash smythe to be my trustye and faythfull overseeres and for theyr paynes I give them 2*s*. eche." The witnesses to this will were Magnus Byne (A), who wrote it, and William Byne. Symon Byne (C) was buried at Burwash 15 November, 1616, and his will was proved 9 December, 1616, by his son William Byne in the Archdeaconry Court of Lewes (Book A. 15, fol. 192).

The issue of Symon Byne (C) were (1) *Edward Byne*, baptized at Burwash 24 May, 1584, and buried there 13 June, 1584; (2) *William Byne* (CC), baptized there 8 January, 158$\frac{6}{7}$; (3) *John Byne*, baptized there 9 February, 158$\frac{8}{9}$, and buried there 22 April, 1590; (4) *Thomas Byne*, baptized there 12 April, 1590; (5) Joan, who was apparently *non compos mentis*, and was buried at Burwash 23 November, 1625; and (6) *John Byne* (CC).

Descendants of Edward Byne (AA). *Ante*, page 104

I. MAGNUS BYNE (A) was baptized at Burwash, 4 November, 1576. The Court rolls of the manor of Hammerden shew that on 24 August, 1602, Cortelands in Ticehurst were mortgaged by John Humfrey to Magnus Byne (A) to secure £54 10*s*. made payable at the house

of "Edward Byne the father of Magnus in Burwash.' On 22 June, 1604, a license was granted at Lewes in which he is described as of Burwash, gent., for his marriage with Elizabeth Polhill of Burwash, spinster (α). Under the date 22 June, 1606, is an entry in the Burwash registers that "Elizabeth Bine daughter of Magnis Bine" was "maried" which clearly means buried. Elizabeth Bine, who was the wife of Magnus, was buried at Burwash, 28 July, 1607. Magnus Byne (A) was admitted 21 July, 1606, to Croxted and other extensive copyholds of the manor of Framfield in the parishes of Framfield and Little Horsted. In 1607 he was plaintiff and Edward Byne (AA) his father was deforciant in a fine levied as to lands in Ringmer (β). He married, secondly, 23 August, 1608, at Kingston Bowsey, co. Suss. (in the license at Lewes, for which marriage, dated 20 August, 1608, he is described as of Framfield, gent.), with Bathshua, daughter of Morgan Newington, of Kingston Bowsey, by Elizabeth (Stephens) his wife (γ). In 1611 Magnus Byne, gent., was churchwarden of Framfield. His second wife was buried there 22 July,

(α) One of the sureties was Hamond Hardiman of Cliff, near Lewes, glover, who was buried in the "quier" of All Saints, Lewes, in 1617.

(β) Feet of Fines, Suss., Mich., 5 Jac. 1.

(γ) Berry's Suss. Gen., p. 158, Morgan Newington by his will dated 19 May, 1610, and proved in P.C.C. (82 Wingfield) 1 September. 1610, and at Lewes, 21 September, 1610, by his widow Elizabeth (Book A. 28, fol. 39), gave to his "daughter Bathshua Bine" 3*s.* 4*d.*; and Elizabeth Newington his widow, by her will, dated 27 April, 1621, and proved by her son Samuel in P.C.C. (44 Savile) 17 May, 1622, and at Lewes (Book A. 28, fol. 105), bequeathed "to the four children of Magnus Byne my sonne in law 10*s.* each."

1620. He married thirdly, 17 June, 1628, at Framfield, with Elizabeth Manser, widow of Abraham Manser, and daughter of John Byne (α). There is on the Close Rolls a record of a bond entered into by Hamond Hardiman (β) of Cliffe, near Lewes, glover, Thomas Carew of Lewes, gent., Magnus Byne of Framfield, gent., and others, on 12 May, 7 Jac. 1, whereby they became bound to the Lord Chancellor in £300, subject to a condition for avoiding it if certain monies ordered by the Court of Chancery to be paid on 15 November then last past were duly paid, provided such order were not reversed (γ). Magnus Byne (A) was the Magnus Byne living in Pevensey Rape, which comprises Framfield, who compounded his fine for not taking up knighthood (δ) on the occasion of the coronation of Car. 1 (1629). In 1629 Magnus Byne (A) purchased land in Mayfield from W. Galle (ε). In 1642 a fine relating to lands in Battle and Ticehurst was levied in which Joseph Newington, gent., and Judith Philcox, widow, were plaintiffs, and Magnus Byne, gent., and Elizabeth his wife, and John Craddock and Mary his wife, were

(α) See Appendix C.

(β) Hamond Hardiman, a legatee named in the will of Magnus Fowle the maternal grandfather of Magnus Byne (A), is therein called "my cozen," or nephew. Magnus Fowle's only sister Agnes was described in the will of her father Gabriel Fowle as the wife of John Harman.

(γ) Close Rolls, 2017.

(δ) 16 Suss. Arch. Coll., p. 47. For a dissertation on obligatory knighthood see Coll. for Hist. of Staffs. (Wm. Salt, Arch. Soc.), vol. ii, pt. ii, pp. 4 *et seq.*

(ε) Feet of Fines, Suss., Mich., 4 Car. 1.

deforciants (α). Magnus Byne (A) by his will dated 7 May, 1647, wherein he is described as of Framfield, gent., gave pecuniary legacies to the poor of Framfield, Burwash and Chiddingly, and, after forgiving his son Magnus Byne (B), all debts owing to him, bequeathed to Mary, wife of his said son one piece of gold of twenty shillings, and to Magnus Byne (C) the son of his said son one piece of gold called a Portigue, to Mr. John Sawfford, minister of the parish of Framfield, 20*s*. (β), to Elizabeth Byne the daughter of Thomas Byne his son 10*s*. and two silver spoons, and to Thomas Byne the son of Magnus Byne (B) two silver spoons, and then gave the residue of his goods to his son Thomas Byne, whom he made sole Executor, And he devised his freehold lands and tenements in the parishes of Ringmer and Glynde unto Thomas Byne his youngest son his heirs and assigns, and constituted his brother Stephen Byne (A), and the latter's son Magnus Byne (E), overseers of his will, which was attested by John Peckham, William Peckham, and John Squire. Magnus Byne (A) was buried at Framfield, 13 May, 1647, and his will was proved by his son Thomas Byne, 3 February, 164$\frac{7}{8}$ in P.C.C. (32 Essex). The children of Magnus Byne (A) were (1) *John Byne* (EE); (2) Agnes who was married about December, 1639, to John Bennett of Lewes (γ); (3) *Magnus Byne* (B) and (4) *Thomas Byne*.

(α) Note of Fine, Suss., Mich., 18 Car. 1.

(β) John Safford was intruded to the vicarage of Framfield, 4 January, 164$\frac{4}{5}$ (26 Suss. Arch. Coll., p. 44).

(γ) The license from the South Malling Deanery Court is dated 2 December, 1639.

In the parliamentary survey of the Broyle in Ringmer, dated 1 February, 1649, the Broyle is described as bounded from King's Gate to Moore Gate by lands of . . . Bine and Herbert Springate, esq.: (α). These lands of . . . Bine were evidently part of those devised by the will of Magnus Byne (A) to his son Thomas Byne, who appears to have conveyed them about 1651 to his neighbour Herbert Springatt, as in Easter Term of that year the latter levied a fine with regard to them against Thomas Byne "senior" as deforciant (β). At a Court for the manor of Laughton holden 5 April, 1654, it was presented that Thomas Byne had on the preceding 10 January surrendered a messuage barn and 50 acres of land in East Hoathly called Cockshotts, otherwise Pacons, to the use of William Smith, for which Thomas Byne paid a heriot by composition of 40*s*. Thomas Byne had been admitted to this property on 8 August, 1650. This THOMAS BYNE appears to be the Thomas Byne, buried at Burwash, 5 August, 1667, who had issue (1) Elizabeth Byne; (2) THOMAS BYNE baptized at Burwash, 21 March, 164$\frac{6}{7}$, and buried there 8 April, 1659; and (3) WILLIAM BYNE baptized there 16 May, 1652, and buried there 15 February 165$\frac{8}{9}$.

MAGNUS BYNE (B), married 9 May, 1637, at Framfield, with Mary Durrant, spinster (γ), and died before

(α) Bridge's Topographer, vol. iv, p. 285. Horsfield's Lewes, vol. ii, p. 193.

(β) Feet of Fines, Sussex, Easter, 1651.

(γ) The license in the South Malling Deanery licenses is dated 5 May, 1637, the sureties being Magnus Byne (B), and his father called Magnus Byne senior of Framfield.

October, 1663, seised, as his father had been, of considerable copyhold estates of the manor of Framfield. He had issue (1) *Magnus Byne* (C); (2) *Thomas Byne*, who was buried at Framfield 21 November, 1670; (3) Elizabeth, who was buried there 1 July, 1730; (4) *William Byne*, who was buried there 26 September, 1679; (5) *John Byne*, baptized there 1 February, 1651; and (6) *John Byne*, baptized there 16 November, 1656, both of whom died infants. His widow, Mary Byne, by her will dated 3 September, 1680, wherein she is described as of Framfield, gave to her son, Magnus Byne (C), a 10*s*. piece of gold and a great iron spit, and to her grandson, Magnus Byne (D), two silver spoons, and to each of her granddaughters, Agnes Byne and Sarah Byne, one silver spoon, and she bequeathed to her daughter, Elizabeth Byne, all the rest of her goods and chattels, and appointed her daughter, Elizabeth Byne, executrix, and her brother, John Durrant, of Hellingly, and her cousin, Richard Durrant, of Framfield (α) to be overseers. Mary Byne, the widow, was buried at Uckfield, co. Suss., 16 April, 1697, and her will (β) was proved 18 May, 1697, by the daughter, Elizabeth Byne, in the Peculiar Court of South Malling (Reg. 3, fol. 57). The death of Mary Byne, as being the widow of Magnus Byne (B), was presented at a court for the manor of Framfield, holden 22 December, 1697.

(α) "Mr. Richard Durrant" was buried at Framfield, 24 May, 1714.

(β) Her will is indexed as that of Mary Byne of Uckfield.

MAGNUS BYNE (c) was of Framfield, gentleman, and married at East Hoathly, co. Suss., 1 December, 1674 (the license at Lewes being dated 28 November, 1674), with Constance Osbaldiston, of Framfield, widow of John Osbaldiston, gent., a recusant, who was buried at Alciston 17 May, 1669, and daughter of Robert Rochester (α) by Mary (Fisher) his wife. On 9 August, 1676, Magnus Byne (c) surrendered the copyhold estates in the manor of Framfield, "late of Magnus Byne (B) his father and formerly of Magnus Byne (A) his grandfather" (to which Magnus Byne (c) had been admitted 7 October, 1663), to the use of himself for life, with remainder to the use of Constance, his wife, for her life, with remainder to the use of the heirs of their bodies. Magnus Byne, gent. (c), was buried at Framfield, 8 November, 1680, and early in 168$\frac{2}{3}$ letters of administration of his effects were granted out of the Peculiar Court of South Malling to his widow, Constance Byne (Book C. 2, last page). He had issue (1) *Magnus Byne* (D); (2) Agnes, who was married to Samuel Shadwell of Southwark; (3) Sarah, who was married at Ringmer 1 September, 1702, to George Coleman of Crowhurst (β), where she

(α) Robert Rochester of Selmeston, co. Suss. gent., (buried there 6 September, 1689), by his will dated 15 May, 1688, and proved at Lewes 9 April, 1690 (Book A. 40, fol. 2), after mentioning his daughter the wife of . . . Wood, gave £5 to each of her children, viz., Richard and Ann Osbaldiston, Magnus, Agnes, Sarah, and John Byne, and Joseph and Robert Wood, on attaining 21. His wife Mary Rochester was buried at Selmeston, 6 January, 168$\frac{0}{1}$.

(β) The license in the South Malling Deanery licenses is dated 31 August, 1702, Sarah Byne being described as of Framfield. She had a child, Constance Coleman, baptized at Crowhurst 28 August, 1703.

was buried 12 January, 170$\frac{3}{4}$; and (4) *John Byne*, who was baptized at Framfield 22 September, 1680, and died an infant. There is a license dated 17 May, 1683, in the South Malling Deanery licenses, for the marriage of John Wood and Constance Byne of Framfield, widow, but the entry of such marriage has not been found (α).

Magnus Byne (D) was baptized at Framfield 22 September, 1675. He was admitted 15 December, 1680, to the copyhold estates which had been his father's and grandfather's, and 19 December, 1694, 22 December, 1697, and 1 March, 170$\frac{6}{7}$ to others also in the manor of Framfield, and he mortgaged these properties by numerous conditional surrenders. On 20 June, 1704, Stephen Walton, of St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, co. Surr., filed a bill in Chancery against him to enforce his liability as a surety for one Charles Bennet (β). Magnus Byne (D) appears from his nuncupative will made 15 and 16 November, 1710, to have been taken "suddenly ill upon a journey at the house of one Henry Apps in Lewes," and such will, by which he left "all that I have to my sister Agnes Shadwell," was proved by her 22 December, 1710, in P.C.C. (262 Smyth). He was buried 16 November, 1710, at St. John's sub castro, Lewes. On 7 March, 171$\frac{0}{1}$, presentments were

(α) Robert, son of John Wood of Iwood, and Constance his wife, was baptized at Warbleton, 6 March, 168$\frac{3}{4}$, and their son Joseph was baptized at Selmeston 20 April, 1686. John Wood, described as of Framfield, was buried at Warbleton 1 April, 1699.

(β) Chanc. Proc., B. and A., Bridges, before 1714, Bundle 307. His great aunt Agnes had been married to John Bennett (*ante*, p. 110).

made at a court holden for the manor of Framfield to the effect that Agnes, the wife of Samuel Shadwell, was the only, that is, the only surviving, daughter of Magnus Byne (c) and Constance, his wife, and was the heiress as well of Magnus Byne (D), as of Magnus Byne (c) and Constance, his wife, and she was then admitted to the copyholds accordingly. On 9 October, 1711, Samuel Shadwell and Agnes, his wife, surrendered all these copyholds described as in the parishes of Framfield and Horsted Parva to the use of the Honourable Thomas Pelham.

II. William Byne (BB), who was baptized at Burwash 28 October, 1579, died a bachelor, and was buried at Burwash 28 August, 1628. By his will, dated 4 April, 1628, he thus disposed, "To the poor of Burwash 20*s*. Item. To John (EE) the eldeste sonne of my brother Magnus Byne (A) one angell in gould half a spurrohall [spur-royal] in gould and one broken gould ringe. Item. To Magnus (B) sonne of my brother Magnus Byne (A) one angell in gould and my great joyned cheste standing in my bedd chambere, and my best cloke and beste hatte, and my wearing linnen, and the hoode to my cloke. Item. To Dorothy Byne my goddaughtere, daughtere of my brother Edward (BB) three peeces of pewtar viz: a broad brimmed plattere, a narrow brimmed plattere, and a fruit dishe, and £5. Item. To Mary and Elizabeth Byne, daughteres of my brother Edward (BB), 10*s*. a peice. Item. To Magnus Byne (E) sonne of my brother Stephen Byne (A) my box at

Burwash Towne, one angell in gould and my peece of silver of 5*s.* called George on Horseback (*α*). Item. To John (F F) sonne of my brother Stephen Byne my Byble, my boorded cheste, and an angell in gould. Item. To Elizabeth Byne daughtere of my brother Stephen one iron Pott, and halfe my pewtar not already bequethed, and halfe my linnen; and the other halfe of my linnen and pewtar I give to Agnes daughtere of my brother Magnus. Item. I give unto John sonne of my brother Stephen Byne my Byble my joyned bedd stedle etc. Item. To William Childe my godsonne 3*s.* 4*d.* Item. To David Foster sonne of David Foster my godsonne 5*s.* Item. To Elizabeth Relf my goddaughtere, daughtere to Thomas Relf, 5*s.* Item. To Thomas Relf my cloke unlyned. The resydue of all my goodes I bequethe to my brothers Magnus and Stephen Byne, whom I make my executors; And as touching the disposition of my landes and tenementes in Waldron, Burwash, and Ticehurst; Imprimis I give and devise to Edward Byne my brother all my landes and tenementes called Wellands in Waldron for lyfe, and after his decese I give the remaynder to Magnus sonne of my brother Magnus. Item. To John sonne of my brother Stephen Byne all that my parcell of miedow lande called Hering's Meade in Burwash. And as touching my lande at Ticehurst I leave the same to descende and come unto my eldeste brother Magnus and to his

(*α*) "A George on horseback of wood," etc., occurs in the Kenilworth Inventory, 1584, printed in the Author's notes to "Kenilworth."

heires, as in right by the coorse of the common lawes of this Realme it ought to descende and come after my decese. I doe nominate my welbeloved kinsmen Henry Cruttenden and David Foster both of Burwash to be my trustie supervisors and overseers and to have 6*s.* 8*d.* apeece." This will, which was attested by Mark Coney and George Hosmere, was proved 20 December, 1628, by the Testator's brothers, Magnus Byne (A) and Stephen Byne (A) at Lewes (Book A. 20, fol. 125). His lands in Ticehurst, which he seems to have acquired in 1614 from Christopher Warnett (*α*), were called Hedgeings, containing fourteen acres by estimation, and were freehold of the manor of Hammerden, at a court for which, holden 16 September, 1628, presentment was made of his death, and that Magnus Byne (A), gent., was his elder brother and next heir.

III. Edward Byne (BB), who was baptized at Burwash 21 May, 1581, was at one time resident at Framfield, for 2 October, 1609, he was described as of Framfield, yeoman, when a surety to a marriage bond, and 10 February, 1612, he was also described as of Framfield in a bill which he filed in Chancery against Elizabeth, daughter of John Markwick of Heathfield, yeoman, to recover "one goulde ringe of the value of 40*s.*, or thereabouts," which he had entrusted to her as an engagement ring (*β*). Edward Byne (BB) married at

(*α*) Feet of Fines, Suss., Easter, 12 Jac. 1.

(*β*) The bill is addressed to Lord Chancellor Ellesmere who died in 1617, and was of the time of Jac. 1, but the references to the pleadings

Rotherfield 4 May, 1615, with Dorothy Alchorne. He was afterwards of Catsfield, and Thomas Large (α), rector there, on 27 June, 1620, entered a proceeding against him in the Archdeaconry Court as to tithe, which failed on a technical point, and 26 July, 1620, commenced a second cause for the same subject, for which, 21 November, 1620, Edward Byne (BB) tendered 10*s.* in discharge (β). By a deed dated 21 May, 1624, he mortgaged lands in Catsfield called Barnefield, Parsonage Meade, The five acre meadow, the Bramblyfield, the Broomyfield, and the little three-corner Brooke to Thomas Dyne, gent., of Battle, for £65 6*s.* 8*d.* (Chanc. Inq. p.m., 2nd Series, vol. 688, No. 24). On 13 February, 163$\frac{7}{8}$, John Gyles, cler., who claimed to have purchased the manor of Doles and Skeynes from Sir James Colbrand, exhibited a bill in Chancery against Edward Byne (BB), alleging that he held of that manor 24 acres of land by the yearly rent of 3*s.* 6*d.*, one pair of gloves, and suit of Court, to which Edward Byne (BB) pleaded that the land in question was held of the manors of Netherfield and Potmans Catsfield (γ).

are Chanc. Proc., B. and A., Car. 1, Bundle B. 162, No. 59, and B. 166, No. 84. See also 38 Suss. Arch. Coll., p. 194.

(α) Thomas Large, M.A., ordained deacon by Anthony, Bishop of Chichester, 12 October, 1600, and priest by the same, 8 June, 1601, was instituted to Catsfield, 26 June, 1606, on the presentation of Thomas Alfrey, gent., patron pro hac vice, and inducted 8 July, 1606 (Visitation Books for 20 September, 1606, and 30 September, 1613). He was buried at Catsfield 16 April, 1624.

(β) Act Books, *ad instanciam*, 1618-1621.

(γ) Gyles v. Byne, Chanc. Proc., B. and A., Car. 1, Bundle G. 32, No. 17. John Gyles, M.A., born in Eastbourne in 1587 (Deposition

Edward Byne (BB), by his will dated 10 December, 1647, in which he is described as of Catsfield, yeoman, his name being spelt Bine, after directing that his body should be buried in the churchyard at Catsfield, and giving to the poor there 20*s*. disposed as follows: "To my grandchilde Thomas Colvill 10*s*. Item. Dorothy my wife shall have the tuition of my two grandchildren untill they shall accomplishe the age of 21 yeeres and my will is that Dorothy my wife shall paye £40 which I give unto Mary Colvill upon agremente made betweene John Carpenter and I when she shall accomplish the age of 21 yeares according to the saide agremente. Item. To Elizabeth Bine my daughtere one halfe parte of all that my messuage called Heardsbeake in Cattesfield and the halfe parte of one close conteyninge by estimacion two acres of lande being in Cattesfield and abuttinge to the churchyarde And also the moitie or halfe parte of all those landes tenementes etc. called Somerleas and Twiserlye with the moitie or halfe parte of the barne upon the landes called Somerleas of late built in Cattesfield conteyning by estimacion in the whole four acres and tenn acres. Item. I give and bequeathe unto my daughtere Elizabeth one joyned

Books of the Archdeaconry Court under date 1 December, 1640, was ordained deacon 8 December, 1611, and priest 22 December, 1611 (Visitation Book for 1635), instituted to Ninfield 22 December, 1611, on the presentation of John Foster the patron, and inducted 23 December, 1611; and in the parliamentary survey made in 1649 he was found to hold the manor of Doles and Skeynes in the parish of Pevensey (24 Suss. Arch. Coll., p. 256). He was buried at Penhurst 8 November, 1654.

cheste standynge in the Buttrye chambre to be delyvered att the death of Dorothy my wife. All the reste of my goodes I gyve unto Dorothie my wife whom I make sole executrix And I do intreate Mr. John James of Cattesfield clerke (α) and Stephen Bine (A) my brother of Burwash to see this my testamente performed." One of the witnesses to this will was Stephen Byne (A); and it was proved 9 March, 164$\frac{7}{8}$, by the relict Dorothy Bine (P.C.C. 44 Essex). Edward Byne (BB) had issue one son, *Edward Bine*, baptized at Catsfield 18 February, 161$\frac{5}{6}$, who was buried there 17 April, 1616; and three daughters, (1) Dorothy, named in the will of her uncle William Byne (BB), who died a spinster, and was buried at Catsfield 12 September, 1629; (2) Mary, baptized at Catsfield 7 December, 1617, and married there twice, 1st, 19 April, 1635, to Edmund Colvill, who was buried there 2 July, 1637 (β),

(α) The contemporary Rector of Catsfield, inducted 1624. In his will dated 16 September, 1657, and proved in P.C.C. (80 Wootton), 19 February, 165$\frac{7}{8}$, he is described as of Catsfield, minister.

(β) His will dated 28 June, 1637, was proved at Lewes, 7 September, 1637, (Book A. 25, fol. 48), by "Edward Byne my father in law" the executor. By it, after leaving 20*s.* to the poor of Crowhurst and 20*s.* to the poor of Catsfield, Edmund Colvill gave to his son Thomas 5*s.*, and to his daughter Mary his freehold land in Westham, and directed that his personal effects should be divided between his loving wife Mary and his daughter, and mentioned his father Thomas Colvill. It appears from a Chancery suit wherein his children Thomas and Mary Colvill by Edward Byne their grandfather and next friend were plaintiffs, and their stepfather John Carpenter was defendant (B. and A., Mitford, before 1714, Bundle 47, No. 19), that the land in Westham was worth £12 per annum, and that Edmund Colvill possessed copyholds of the manor of Crowhurst worth £40 per annum. At a Court for that manor

and 2ndly, 17 October, 1639, to the above named John Carpenter, the license at Lewes for such latter marriage being dated 20 September, 1639, and she died in or about March, 1644; and (3) Elizabeth, married to John Wimshurst. The disposition in his will of one moiety only of the specified real estate is attributable to the fact that by an Indenture dated 19 March, 163$\frac{4}{5}$. and made in contemplation of the marriage of his daughter Mary, he had conveyed the other moiety of such property to William Sheather of Crowhurst, and John Delve of Warbleton, yeomen, and their heirs To the use of himself for his life, and after his decease To the use of Edmund Colvill and Mary his intended wife, and of the longest liver of them, with remainder to the use of the heirs of Edmund Colvill by Mary Byne, and in default to the use of her right heirs for ever.

Dorothy Bine, the relict of Edward Bine (BB) by her will dated 10 March, 165$\frac{5}{6}$, wherein she is described as of "Chatfield," widow, after a legacy to the poor, proceeded: "To Dorothy Wimshurst my grandchilde £5 which saide some was given by my husband Edward Bine and also one joyned cheste. Item. To Elizabeth Wimshurst my daughter £5 to be payde unto her when my executor shall accomplish his age of 21 yeeres. Item. To Richard Wimshurst and Dorothy Wimshurst my grandchildren one cubbord and table one bedstedde one fether bedde one fether boulstere one table and one

holden 8 August, 1644, the guardianship of Thomas Colvill, under 14, was committed to Edward Byne (BB).

churne wich goodes are now in the house of John Wimshurst (α) their father. All the residue of my goodes I give to Thomas Colvill my grandchild whom I make sole executor." This will was proved 21 August, 1656, at London, before the Judges for probate of wills, by Thomas Colvill (P.C.C. 297, Berkeley). Richard Wilmshurst and Thos. Colvill, the grandsons of Edward Byne (BB) sold Heardsbeake, Somerleas, and Twyserlye to James Markwick, citizen and clockmaker of London.

IV. Stephen Byne (A), who was baptized at Burwash 3 July, 1586, was of Mayfield (β) and afterwards of Burwash, yeoman. He married 22 January, 161½, at Wadhurst, with Mary, daughter of John Maunser of Wadhurst, who was a son of Robert Maunser of Hightown in that parish (γ). In the Survey of the manor of Framfield taken 27 August, 1617, he is entered as holding the reversion expectant upon the death of Agnes Byne his mother in some copyholds in the parish of Buxted. He is the "Steven Bine" of Hawkborough Hundred, in which Burwash is situate, who in 1630 answered to the Commission for examining into the

(α) John Wimshurst was buried at Catsfield 4 March, 166⅞.

(β) See *ante*, pp. 87 and 107. In the Deposition Books of the Archdeaconry Court he is described on 1 March, 163⅞ as of Burwash, yeoman, where he had lived 30 years, and as having been born in Mayfield.

(γ) John Manser of Wadhurst, yeoman, by his will dated 26 December, 1597, and proved in the Peculiar Court of South Malling, 27 April, 1598 (Bundle B., fol. 39), devised his lands in Burwash in default of issue of his son Christopher to the daughter Mary and her heirs.

cases of persons liable to compound for not taking up knighthood on the occasion of the coronation of Car. 1 that he was discharged in the Exchequer (α). At the Court for the manor of Sharnden in Mayfield holden 23 July, 1634, Stephen Byne (A) was on the homage; and from the rental book of that manor dated 1635 it appears that he then held as freehold by military service, namely, the fourth part of a knight's fee, a messuage called Burdens, a barn and several parcels of land in Mayfield, containing by estimation 80 acres then in the occupation of one Wells and lately lands of Magnus Fowle, gent., one of which parcels of land was called Downescroft and another was called Longfield, at a rent of 5*s.* 6*d.* There is a note of later date in this book that Stephen Byne (A) had alienated this property before 1648 to Henry English, and in fact in 1642 he was deforciant in a fine levied by Henry English as to these lands (β). In 1635 Stephen Byne (A) was churchwarden of Burwash, and as such brought in the terrier of the glebe 3 May, 1636 (γ). He by his will dated 24 July, 1660, thus disposed: "I give to my daughter Mary Byne a tenement called Moyses (δ) containing 14 acres in Burwash provided allwayes that if my son Stephen Byne shall pay unto my said daughter Mary

(α) 16 Suss. Arch. Coll., p. 46. See *ante*, p. 109, note (δ).

(β) Feet of Fines, Suss., Mich., 17 Car. 1.

(γ) Act Books, *ex officio*, under date 3 May, 1636.

(δ) Moyses was devised by the will of William Byne (AA) to his son Edward, the father of Stephen Byne (A), *ante*, p. 97. Stephen Byne (A) in 1621 acquired land in Burwash from Henry Goldsmith. (Feet of Fines, Suss., Easter, 19 Jac 1.)

the sume of £100 then my devise shall be voyde and the estate shall then go unto Stephen. Item, To my wife Mary halfe the household stuffe. Item, To my son Magnus my best silver bowle. Item, To the poor of the parishe 20*s*. All the reste of my goodes I give to my son Stephen, whom I make executor." This will was attested by Edward Polhill and John Polhill (α). Stephen Byne (A) was buried at Burwash 22 April, 1664, and his will was proved 1 May, 1664, by his son Stephen Byne (B) at Lewes (Book A. 30, fol. 114). Stephen Byne (A) had issue (1) Elizabeth baptized at Burwash 22 January, 161⅔, who was married there 14 August, 1632, to Gregory Markwick, of Wadhurst, gent (β), and was buried at Burwash 8 April, 1639; (2) *Magnus Byne* (E) born 1615; (3) *John Byne* (FF) baptized at Burwash 2 May, 1617; (4) Mary, baptized there 30 July, 1620; (5) *Edward Byne* (DD) baptized there 2 December, 1623; and (6) *Stephen Byne* (B) baptized there 14 October, 1632.

(α) Edward Polhill the eldest son of Thomas Polhill, by Fayntnot (Tyshurst), his wife, who were married at Burwash 10 December, 1616, was born 6 September, 1617, was J.P. for Sussex, and the author of some religious works (see Berry's Suss. Gen., p. 264, and 17 Suss. Arch. Coll., p. 171). His brother John Polhill was born 11 April, 1619.

(β) The license at Lewes for this marriage when Stephen Byne of Burwash, gent., was one of the sureties is dated 6 August, 1632. Elizabeth daughter of Gregory and Elizabeth Markwick was baptized at Burwash 24 March, 163⅘. Gregory Markwick, remarried at Rotherfield, 5 September, 1639, with Mary Hosmer, and is perhaps the Gregory Markwick above 85 years old, who was buried at Ticehurst 8 October, 1683.

MAGNUS BYNE (E) cler., was of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he proceeded to the degree of B.A. in 1634. He was licensed to the curacy of Wadhurst 9 December, 1639, and in that license he is described as M.A. (α). He was, 24 July, 1640, inducted to the rectory of Clayton cum Keymer, co. Suss. This combined rectory, valued in Liber Regis at £21, was in 1650 of the annual value of £133 5*s.* 4*d.* (β). According to the evidence adduced 29 January, 169$\frac{3}{4}$, in a cause of tithes brought in the Archdeaconry Court by John Watson, cler., the then rector, Magnus Byne (E) always compounded for his tithes, and did not take them in kind (γ). Whether, however, he was suing for tithes in kind or on a composition, Magnus Byne (E) took proceedings in that Court to recover tithe against the executors of Emery Puttock of Keymer, and against Robert Comber of Cuckfield (δ). Magnus Byne (E) married twice, first with Ann, baptized at Clayton 2 March, 160$\frac{2}{3}$, daughter of William Wane, cler., by Joan (widow of Thomas Kemp of Albourne, yeoman) his wife (ε) and widow successively of John Batnor, cler.,

(α) "Quo die dominus surrogatus concessit licentiam Magistro Magno Byne clerico in Artibus Magistro ad deserviendum curæ in Ecclesiâ parochiale de Wadherst," etc., Court Book of South Malling Deanery, 1620-1669.

(β) 10 Suss. Arch. Coll., p. 23, note.

(γ) Deposition Book marked 1690-1691.

(δ) Act Books, *ex officio*, under dates 11 March, 1661, and 22 May, 1663.

(ε) William Wane, born at Westerham, co. Kanc. in 1561 (Deposition Book under date 15 March, 160$\frac{7}{8}$), was ordained deacon 28 May, 1598, and priest 24 June, 1598, by John Sterne, Bishop of Colchester,

and of William Chowne, cler. (α), both previous rectors of the same parishes, and who was buried at Clayton 11 March 166½; and secondly, about September, 1662, with Sarah Bartlett, spinster, daughter of John Bartlett of St. Faith's, in the City of London, Citizen and Stationer (β), and who was buried at Clayton 7 February, 16⁶⁹⁄₇₀. By a deed dated 16 July, 1650, and made between Sir John Woolaston, Knt., and others being the

suffragan for the Bishop of London, and after being curate of Wivelsfield, co. Suss., was 1 January, 160½, inducted to the rectory of Clayton-cum-Keymer on the presentation of the Crown. (Visitation Book, 1606-1610, and see a letter from Edward Michelborne to Sir Robert Cecil in Hist. MSS., Hatfield, pt. xi, p. 504.) In 1606 and 1607 he was in trouble in the Court on account of his relations with a woman named Ellenor Poulter (Act Books, *ex officio*, under dates 9 June, 1606, and 14 July, 1607). He was buried at Clayton 22 September, 1626.

(α) John Batnor, M.A., baptized at Westmeston co. Suss. 4 January, 159⅝, and son of John Batnor, cler., rector of Westmeston, by his wife Joan, widow of John Pardon of Ditchling, was ordained deacon by George, Bishop of Lincoln, 20 September, 1618, and priest by George Carleton, Bishop of Chichester, 18 December, 1625, was instituted to Clayton, 28 September, 1626, on the presentation of Richard Batnor, gent., the patron, and was inducted 1 October, 1626. He married at Clayton with Ann Wane, 9 July, 1628, the license at Lewes being dated 8 July, 1628. He was buried at Clayton 29 June 1638, and was succeeded in the rectory by William Chowne, eldest surviving son of Thomas Chowne of Alfriston, Esq. by Rachel (Campion) his wife, who was instituted 17 July, 1638, on the presentation of Ann Batnor, widow, with whom he married at Clayton 17 October, 1638, the license at Lewes being dated 19 September, 1638. William Chowne was buried at Clayton, 10 June, 1640.

(β) The allegation for this marriage, dated 23 September, 1662, describes Magnus Byne as of Clayton, cler., aged 46, widower, and it was to be solemnized at Lambeth or St. Mary le Bow (Faculty Office). John Bartlett took up his freedom of the Stationers' Company, 26 July, 1619 (Arber's Stationers' Registers, vol. iii, p. 685).

trustees under a so-called Act of Parliament passed 30 April, 1649, for abolishing of Deans, Deans and Chapters, etc., of the one part, and Magnus Byne of Clayton, cler., of the other part, the trustees for the consideration of £233 5*s*., sold and conveyed to Magnus Byne (E) all that Farm called Flottenden, co. Suss., and three closes of pasture called Milcroft, the Barn Field and the North Field, having the mill lands on the north part and the highway leading from Bivelham to Wadhurst on the east part, containing 23 acres, a close of arable land and hop ground called Round Brook, containing 1 acre 3 roods, certain closes of arable land called Barn Platt, Home Field, Thistlefield, Hilly Field, and Stublett, containing 30 acres, a coppice containing 5 acres, five closes called the Heart, the Low Brook, the Long Wish, the Pitfield, and the Four Acres, containing 22 acres, four closes of pasture having Batts Wood on the south containing 33 acres, and High Town wood containing 6 acres 2 roods, all which premises were in the parish of Wadhurst and Rape of Pevensey, and were late parcel of the estates of the late Vicars Choral of the late Cathedral of Chichester (α). Magnus Byne (E) purchased from Nicholas Snatt and Mary his wife some land in Uckfield in or before 1650 (β), as to which, and also some land in Keymer, a fine, in which he and his first wife Ann were deforciants, was levied in 165½ (γ). He was also seised in right of his wife Ann of an interest in the manor of Tollers and lands with

(α) Close Rolls 3546, No. 32.
(β) Feet of Fines, Suss., Easter, 1650.
(γ) *Ibid.*, Hil., 165½.

common of pasture for 550 sheep and all other cattle in Alfriston and in Westham, both co. Suss., as shown by a fine in which he and his wife were deforciants, and Thomas Jenner, gent., and William Faulkner, gent., were plaintiffs (α). The title of Magnus Byne (E) and his wife to these properties was derived under the will of her second husband, William Chowne, who was the second son of Thomas Chowne of Alfriston (buried there 26 March, 1639) by Rachel (Campion) his wife. By this will, which is dated 11 May, 1640, and was proved at Lewes 6 July, 1640, by Ann Chowne his widow (Book A. 27, fol. 90), after reciting that by deed dated 18 January, 16$\frac{39}{40}$, between William Chowne of the one part and Rachel Chowne his mother, William Campion, Esquire, Harbart Springet, Esquire, and Edward Chowne, gent., of the other part, William

(α) Feet of Fines, Suss. Hil., 165$\frac{1}{2}$. Thomas Sherman granted the "manor" of Tollers to John Ernley who died in 1520, having by his will left it to his daughter Elizabeth, wife of Gyles Fynes (Chanc. inq. p. m., Series ii, vol. 35, No. 5), and it was the subject of a fine levied between John Duke, plaintiff, and John Fynes and Elizabeth his wife deforciants, Easter, 15 Eliz., and a fine levied between Thomas Chowne, plaintiff, and John Thorpe and Elizabeth his wife deforciants, Trin., 18 Jac. 1, and of a fine levied between William Hamilton, plaintiff, and Mary Chowne, spinster, deforciant, Mich., 37 Geo. 3. Henry Chowne of Horsham, a younger brother of William Chowne, cler., in his will dated 17 July, 1665 (P.C.C. 166 Hene), specifically devised the manor with its appurtenances in Westham and Alfriston. On 13 June, 1845, the manor or reputed manor of Tollers together with Burnt House Farm in Alfriston and Litlington were put up for sale by auction at the Mart in London, according to printed particulars and conditions of sale which the writer has seen, but which are too general in terms to afford any information as to the "manor."

Chowne had mortgaged the manor or farm of Tollers in Alfriston and Westham, and property called Boones in Alfriston, to secure the payment on 25 March, 1647, of £207 to Rachel Chowne with interest; William Chowne devised these properties to Ann his wife and William his son and their heirs in joint tenancy. William Chowne the son was baptized at Clayton 8 October, 1639, and died an infant. The advowson of Clayton-cum-Keymer belonged to John Batnor, cler., the rector thereof, who by his will dated 27 October, 1629, and proved at Lewes 30 July, 1638 (Book A. 25, fol. 135), disposed of it upon trusts for the benefit of his widow Ann; and after her death by deed dated 10 April, 1662, William Newton, the surviving trustee of such will, conveyed the advowson to Magnus Byne (E) in fee.

Magnus Byne (E) in 1656 published a book directed against the Quakers, intituled "*The Scornfull Quakers answered and their railing Reply refuted by the meanest of the Lord's servants Magnus Byne*," which was printed in London by William Bentley for Andrew Crook at the sign of the Green Dragon in St. Paul's Churchyard. A copy is in the British Museum Library, 105 C. 6. It begins with a preface addressed "To the Reader" which is signed "Thine in the Lord Magnus Byne." From this preface it appears that he had personally encountered two Quakers, named Thomas Lawcock and Thomas Lawson, for he states that "I had some dealing by conference, and by questions and answers and replies on both sides. As concerning their questions propounded

to me in writing I gave them but a brief answer not minding to make anything public unto the world knowing mine inability to come forth in print in the midst of such a variety of judgments abroad yet receiving a reply from Lawson full of lying and railings and evil surmisings I was pressed in my spirit to give some satisfaction unto my friends." The only local allusion is the statement that Thomas Lawcock "meeting at one Goodman Matthew's house near me was called aside by the woman of the house of good repute, but almost turned a Quaker, to whom the woman in kindness said, Sir, will you eat something which I have provided? The Quaker replied What! shall I eat with Devils and Dogs? and pointing to a Dog, There is thy Companion, thy fellow creature of the same name with thyself (saith the Quaker), and shall I eat with these a Devil and a Dog?" The body of the book from page 1 to page 14 consists of questions and answers bearing on the early Quaker notions. To these follows a composition headed "The scornfull Quakers railing reply refuted" which extends to page 66 when it closes with the printed signature of Magnus Byne. This commences "Thomas Lawson, I have read thy papers, and in them art thou seen to be full of lying railing accusing condemning according to the spirit of thy Father who was a Murderer and a lyar from the beginning." On page 51 occur these passages: "*Reply.* But I am crafty thou sayest and to maintain myself in pride and fulnesse have got the Tythe of two Parishes. *Answer.* Friend it was not my craft which got me my tythe of two Parishes, neither doth

my craft maintain me in them. I am very unskilfull in craft guile hypocrisie; all that deal with me find me plain and faithfull, neither can I dissemble to deceive as many do. But stay; hast thou not heard of a providence? Surely this gave me my Tyth of two parishes." From page 67 to the Finis at page 123 is a composition headed "A Reply to Lawson's Answers to 28 Questions wherein his darknesse and bitternesse are still manisted [*sic*] by the same Authour Magnus Byne." The book as a whole contains much personal invective on both sides, that on Lawson's part appearing of course by quotation only, and also a skilful exhibition of scriptural and doctrinal erudition, logically and forcibly applied by Magnus Byne. This book called forth an answer by Thomas Lawson, in a quarto published in 1656 intituled, "*The Lip of Truth opened against a Dawber with untempered morter, A few words against a book written by Magnus Byne, Priest in the county of Sussex, which he calls The Scornfull Quakers etc. But he himself is found the Scorner and the Lyer charging me with things I never spoke nor never entered into my heart to speak.*" George Fox the founder of the Quakers also replied to it in "*The Great Mistery of the Great Whore unfolded*" etc., published in 1659 at page 83 (α).

Magnus Byne (E) was present at the first visitation of Peter Gunning, Bishop of Chichester, held at St. Michael's, Lewes, 14 September, 1670. He was buried at Clayton 3 March, 167$\frac{0}{1}$, and letters of administration

(α) 16 Suss. Arch. Coll., p. 73. Bibliotheca Anti-Quakeriana, p. 98. As to Thomas Lawson, see Sewell's Hist., ed. 1799, p. 96.

of his effects were granted 6 March, 167$\frac{0}{1}$ at Lewes to his son Stephen Byne (C), therein described as Citizen and Upholder of London (B. 8, fol. 10). By his first wife Magnus Byne (E) had issue: (1) Mary, baptized at Clayton 29 July, 1641 and buried there 26 August, 1643; (2) Ann, baptized there 18 January, 164$\frac{3}{4}$ and buried there 7 February, 166$\frac{2}{3}$ (α); (3) *Stephen Byne* (C) born 1649; (4) *Edward Byne* (EE); and (5) *John Byne* (GG) baptized there 11 March, 165$\frac{1}{2}$; and by his second wife he had issue (6) Jane, baptized at Clayton 7 January, 166$\frac{3}{4}$; (7) *Magnus Byne* (F), baptized there 8 January, 166$\frac{4}{5}$; and (8) Sarah, baptized at Clayton 22 May, 1666 (β).

STEPHEN BYNE (C) was the eldest son of Magnus Byne (E) and Ann his first wife, for on 31 March, 17 Car. 2 (1665) at a court holden for the manor of Clayton Wickham it was presented that Ann wife of Magnus Byne cler. had died seised of a freehold called Crouch croft near Clayton Church within that manor (γ); and

(α) Thomas Batnor, baptized at Clayton 7 December, 1635, and buried there 14 March, 166$\frac{1}{2}$, appointed as his executrix his half-sister Anne Byne, who proved his will, and on her death Magnus Byne (E) is alleged to have taken out letters of administration of her effects (Strange *v.* Magnus Byne (E). Chanc. Proc., B. and A., Mitford, before 1714, Bundle 160, No. 104). This suit, instituted 4 May, 1668, was by an assumed creditor for administration of Thomas Batnor's estate.

(β) She may be the Sarah Bine who, described as of Burwash, was married at Heathfield 22 April, 1690, to Thankfull Tyshurst of Burwash.

(γ) From the Court Roll for 13 June, 1720, it appears that Henry Ford, then deceased, had recently held Crouch croft. The will of Henry

that Stephen Byne of the age of 16 years and upwards "ejus filius senior et hæres" was an infant. Also the advowson of Clayton-cum-Keymer descended upon him as heir at law of his father; for by deed dated 13 June, 1671 and made between Stephen Byne (c) described as Citizen and Upholder of London of the one part, and Edward Blaker of Buckingham in Old Shoreham, Esquire (α) of the other part, Stephen Byne (c) for the consideration of £370 granted and sold to Edward Blaker "the advowson and patronage of the Church of Clayton and alsoe of the Church or Chapel of Kymer being sometime parcell of the possessions of the late Priory of Lewes" (β). Stephen Byne (c) married with Rebecca, daughter of Thomas Whiting. He by his will dated 14 February, 167$\frac{4}{5}$, in which he is described as of St. Buttolph's without London Citizen and Upholder of London after noticing that he was possessed of and interested in a messuage, lands, meadows, etc., at Wadhurst, commonly called by the name of "Flotting Deane Farm" (γ) then in the occupation of John Goulding by virtue of a lease granted 20 September, 1671 by the Principal and Commonalty of Vicars of the

Ford, dated 6 February, 1714, and proved at Lewes 18 August, 1720, contains a specific devise of Churchcroft, *alias* Crouchcroft.

(α) Edward Blaker, baptized at Portslade 10 January, 16$\frac{29}{30}$, was Sheriff of Sussex, 1657, M.P. for Shoreham from January, 165$\frac{8}{9}$, to his death, and was buried at Old Shoreham 15 September, 1678. In the Visitation Book for 1675 the patron of Clayton is entered as "Esquire Blaker."

(β) Close Rolls, 4314, No. 27.

(γ) Flottingdean Farm was conveyed to his father in 1650 (*ante*, p. 127).

Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity, Chichester, unto him the said Stephen Byne (c) and his heirs for the natural lives of himself and of Rebecca his wife and of his brother Magnus Byne (F), bequeathed these hereditaments to his dear wife and her heirs and then proceeded thus: "Item. I give £100 unto my Father in law Mr. Thomas Whiting to be by him from time to time disbursed in upon and for the keeping apparelling educating and bringing up of my brother Magnus Byne (F) and sister Sarah Byne, and I appoint Thomas Whiting their guardian. Item. To my brothers Edward Byne (EE) and John Byne (GG) 10*s*. a peece. Item. To Thomas Whiting and Frances (α) his wife and my cosen John Manser (β) 40*s*. a peece. Item. To my sisters in law Mary Kimber, Dorcas Mercer, and Isabell Davis (γ) 10*s*. a peece to buy a ring. All the residue of my goodes leases etc. I give to my wife Rebecca Byne and she is to be full and sole excutrix. I nominate Thomas

(α) Thomas Whiting married with Frances Bigrave, widow, and in 1677 with Elizabeth Plummer, widow. The license for the marriage of Frances Bigrave's daughter, Mary Bigrave, dated 28 January, 166½, describes the latter's mother as Frances, wife of Thomas Whiting. The marriage was solemnized the same day at St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate.

(β) John Manser, of East Smithfield in St. Botolph's Without, Aldgate, apothecary, by his will dated 8 December, 1680, and proved 9 April, 1681 (P.C.C. 60, North), appointed his brother Nicholas Manser and his "kinsman Mr. John Byne of Tower Hill" overseers, and gave each of them a mourning ring. Mr. John Byne was John Byne (GG).

(γ) The license from the Vicar-Gen. for the marriage of Edward Davis, of St. Catharine Coleman, grocer, and Isabell Whiting, is dated 2 March, 16⁶⁹⁄₇₀.

Whiting and John Manser overseeres." Stephen Byne (c) by the name and description of "Stephen Boynes upholsterer of Tower Hill" was buried at St. Botolph, Aldgate, 11 March, 167$\frac{4}{5}$ (α), and his will was proved 24 March, 167$\frac{4}{5}$ by his widow Rebecca Byne in P.C.C. (22 Dyce). Rebecca Byne was remarried 9 November, 1676 to Joseph Edwards at Christ Church, Blackfriar's Bridge Road (β).

Apparently Stephen Byne (c) and Rebecca his wife had issue two children (1) Rebecca who was buried at Hurstpierpoint, co. Suss., 13 April, 1687 and (2) *Stephen Bine* (D).

STEPHEN BINE (D) married 15 June, 1704 at Hurstpierpoint with Jane Lintott of Bolney, spinster, the license at Lewes for which marriage, wherein he is described as of Hurstpierpoint, yeoman, being dated 15 February, 170$\frac{3}{4}$. She was a daughter of John Lintott by Elizabeth (Hammond) his wife who were married 27 August, 1655, and she was baptized at Bolney 10 April, 1674 (γ). Stephen Bine (D) was

(α) Search for several years prior to this date in the register of St. Botolph's, Aldgate, disclosed no entry relating to Byne, though probably Boynes, etc., was not noted.

(β) In the allegation for the license dated 8 November, 1676, the spouses are described as Joseph Edwards, of St. Saviour's, Southwark, bachelor, and Rebecca Byne, of St. Botolph's Without, Aldgate, widow, about 28 (Harl. Soc., vol. xxxiv, p. 181).

(γ) John Lintott, by his will dated 12 November, 1680, and proved at Lewes 19 April, 1681 (Book A. 35, fol. 335), gave a legacy to his daughter Jane. Elizabeth Lintott of Bolney, widow, by her will dated 30 January, 170$\frac{4}{5}$, to which Stephen Byne (D) was a witness, and proved at Lewes by her son John Lintott 16 May, 1718 (Book A. 50, fol. 37^{b}),

admitted to various copyholds of the manor of Hurstpierpoint, the earliest in date of which was 10 May, 1704, when he was admitted to Lower Trumkins and part of Upper Trumkins which had been surrendered to him out of court 3 March, 1704. At the court holden 23 June, 1704 it was presented that Stephen Byne (D) had out of court 8 June, 1704 surrendered these properties to the use of himself for life and after his death, if the marriage then intended between him and Jane Lintott of Bolney, spinster, should be solemnized, to the use of Jane for life and afterwards to the use of his heirs by Jane and in default to his right heirs, and it was also presented that the marriage had been solemnized. On 1 June, 1708, Stephen Bine (D) and his wife surrendered Lower Trumkins to John Stone, and 4 March, 1712, Upper Trumkins was surrendered to Stephen Bine (D) who was then admitted. This property was surrendered away by Stephen Bine (D) 6 January, 1716, and he acquired other properties called Russells and Reeve's tenements. On 10 October, 1719, he was admitted to Reeve's Cottage and was then described as a timber merchant. In the diary of Thomas Marchant of Littlepark in Hurstpierpoint, which commences 29 September, 1714, there are frequent references to him ranging in date from 14 October, 1714 to 12 December, 1727 (α). He was churchwarden of Hurstpierpoint in 1726, 1728,

gave £5 to her daughter Jane Bine. Letters of administration to John Lintott of Bolney were granted 26 March, 1720, at Lewes to his sisters, one of whom was described as Jane, wife of Stephen Bine (B. 16, fol. 86).

(α) 25 Suss. Arch. Coll., pp. 163 *et seq.*

and other years. His wife was buried at Hurstpierpoint 25 July, 1756. Their issue were two sons: (1) *John Bine* (HH) and *Stephen Bine* (E). Stephen Bine (D) by his will dated 8 April, 1754, in which he is described as of Hurstpierpoint, yeoman, devised to his wife Jane a copyhold messuage and property called Reeve's Cottage, holden of the manor of Hurstpierpoint, for her life and afterwards he devised the same to his two sons John and Stephen for ever, and he directed that his wife should have the use of all his household goods and the use and interest of all his money and securities for her life, she taking four per cent. only upon all sums in the hands of her sons, and subject to these dispositions he bequeathed all the residue of his property equally to his sons, whom he appointed executors. By a cotemporaneous codicil he gave to his son John his best suit of clothes and his plated cutters and mentioned that his wife had given to John six silver spoons made of "her own maiden silver" and marked J.B., and he bequeathed two large silver spoons to his two granddaughters. Stephen Bine (D) was buried at Hurstpierpoint 31 January, 1763, and his will and codicil were proved at Lewes by the executors 5 February, 1763 (Book A. 60, fol. 600). Stephen Bine (D), 27 May, 1757, out of court surrendered his house and garden, called Reeve's Cottage (α), to John Marshall who was admitted thereto at a court holden 17 October, 1757.

(α) As early as the court holden 21 June, 1465, a tenement in Hurst belonging to John Codyll was called Revys, and at the next court Reves.

John Bine (HH) was baptized at Hurstpierpoint 31 October; 1705, and married twice; first, 1 May, 1739, at Pycombe, co. Suss., with Elizabeth Walker of Hurstpierpoint, who was buried at Lindfield, co. Sussex, 4 January, 1763; and secondly, 15 February, 1763, at Hurstpierpoint, with Ann Geer, widow, who was buried at Lindfield 2 February, 1808. John Bine (HH) was buried at Lindfield 31 August, 1789, having had only one child, Elizabeth, who was baptized at Hurstpierpoint 7 June, 1742, and married at Lindfield 19 June, 1764, to John Allin (α). John Bine (HH) by his will dated 14 April, 1780, wherein he is described as of Lindfield, yeoman, gave pecuniary legacies and an annuity to his wife Ann, and constituted his son-in-law John Allin of Lindfield, yeoman, his sole executor and residuary legatee, and directed that a tombstone should be put over his grave "as good in every respect as my first wife's." This will, to which one of the witnesses was Stephen Bine (F) was proved by John Allin 24 October, 1789, in the Peculiar Court of South Malling (Book 10, No. 102). The inscription upon the headstone on the grave of John Bine's first wife ran: "*In memory of Elizabeth wife of John Bine of East Maskels who departed this life Decr ye 31st 1762*," whilst that to his widow was "*In memory of Mrs. Ann Bine second wife of John Bine late of Lindfield, who died Jany 29th 1808 aged 89 years.*"

(α) For memorials in Lindfield churchyard to some of the issue of this marriage see 37 Suss. Arch. Coll., p. 168.

Stephen Bine (E) was baptized at Hurstpierpoint 21 April, 1707, and married at Hellingly 5 August, 1736, with Margaret, youngest daughter of John Scutt of Hurstpierpoint (α) by Elizabeth (Minshull) his wife. She was baptized at Hurstpierpoint 7 June, 1716, and dying 14 was buried 18 November, 1771, at Newtimber, co. Suss. By a deed of release dated 24 March, 1741, grounded on a lease for a year and made between Francis Minshull, Henry Woodcock, John Slaney Scutt, son and heir of John Scutt, late of Hurstpierpoint, deceased, and Elizabeth, the widow of John Scutt of the one part, and Stephen Bine (E) therein called the younger of the other part, a house and premises called Matts, wherein John Scutt had lived, was for the consideration of £270 conveyed to Stephen Bine (E) in fee; and he and his wife Margaret by force of deeds of lease and release dated 29 and 30 September, 1742, and a fine levied in Mich., 1742, assured the property to Mary Beard and Ann Beard as tenants in common in fee (β). Stephen Bine (E) died 27 February, and was buried at Newtimber 3 March, 1778, and his will, dated 4 July, 1766,

(α) John Scutt and Elizabeth Minshull were married at St. Mary Woolnoth 27 January, 170$\frac{7}{8}$. "Mr. John Scutt" was buried at Hurstpierpoint 4 March, 17$\frac{39}{40}$, and his widow Elizabeth was buried there 24 April, 1753. Elizabeth Minshull was great-granddaughter of Christopher Minshull, cler., prebendary of Sutton and rector of Ashington, Earnley, and Combes, all co. Suss., who was the fourth son of Thomas Minshull of Erdswick in Minshull, co. Cestr., who died 24 September, 1566, and whose descent from Augustin de Minshull, lord of Minshull temp. H. 1, is to be found in Ormerod's Hist. of Cheshire, vol. iii, pp. 120 and 181, and Visitation of Cheshire, 1580, Harl. Soc., p. 180.

(β) Ellis MS., Cartularium, pp. 149-150.

was proved in P.C.C. (186 Hay) 20 May, 1778, by his sons Stephen Bine (F) and Francis Bine. He had four children: (1) *John Bine* born 27 September and baptized at Hurstpierpoint 14 October, 1737, who died a bachelor 10 and was buried at Newtimber 13 October, 1759; (2) *Stephen Bine* (F); (3) *Francis Bine* born 30 January and baptized at Hurstpierpoint 18 February 174$\frac{0}{1}$, who died a bachelor 27 August and was buried at Newtimber 1 September, 1801, leaving a will and codicil proved 9 October, 1801, in P.C.C. (653 Abercrombie); and (4) Elizabeth born 29 July and baptized at Hurstpierpoint 14 August, 1745, who died 2 February, 1760, and was buried at Newtimber.

Stephen Bine (F) born 7 and baptized at Hurstpierpoint 29 June, 1739, married at Poynings, co. Suss., 2 February, 1774 (the license at Lewes being dated 1 February, 1774) with Anna Kemp Scrase, born 6 August and baptized at Patcham, co. Suss., 26 September, 1747, daughter of Richard Scrase of Withdean in Patcham, by Anna (Kemp) his first wife (α). Stephen Bine (F) died 18 and was buried at Newtimber 21 February, 1783. His will, dated 31 January, 1783, was proved in P.C.C. 6 March 1783, by his brother

(α) Richard Scrase, fourth child of Henry Scrase of Withdean, of the family of Scrase of West Blatchington (8 Suss. Arch. Coll., p. 16), was born 23 July, 1714, and married at Hove 28 July, 1746, with his first wife Anna, daughter of Nathaniel and Anna Kemp, baptized there 20 April, 1716, and buried at Patcham 16 November, 1754, as Anna, wife of Mr. Richard Scrase. Richard Scrase was buried there 2 November, 1790.

Francis Bine. His widow died 6 November, 1835, and was buried at Newtimber. Her will, dated 7 July, 1831, one of the witnesses to which was Jane Allin of Lindfield, was proved at Lewes by her son Francis Bine and her son-in-law George Blaker. Stephen Bine (F) had four children: (1) *Stephen Bine* (G); (2) *Richard Bine*; (3) *Francis Bine*; and (4) Anna Kemp born 25 and baptized at Newtimber 26 September, 1779, who was married 16 October, 1810, to George Blaker, gent., died 25 April, 1870, and was buried at Patcham (α).

STEPHEN BINE (G) was baptized at Newtimber 28 December 1774, and dying 6 July, 1859, a bachelor, was buried there. He was owner of considerable estates in Eastergate and Keymer, co. Suss. His will, dated 6 February, 1844, with three codicils thereto was proved in P.C.C. 20 August, 1849.

RICHARD BINE was baptized at Newtimber 28 February, 1776, died a bachelor 31 March, and was buried at Newtimber 8 April, 1808. Letters of administration of his effects were granted out of P.C.C. 10 June, 1808, to his brothers Stephen Bine (G) and Francis Bine.

FRANCIS BINE, who was baptized at Newtimber 27 February, 1778, married at Eastergate 16 March,

(α) George Blaker, who was the third son of Nathaniel Blaker, gent., of Portslade, by Elizabeth, daughter of William Rogers, gent., of Patcham (Berry's Suss. Gen., p. 86), was born 30 September, and baptized at Portslade 9 October, 1778, died 9 October, 1856, and was buried at Patcham.

1804, the license in the Consistory Court of Chichester being dated 14 March, 1804, with Betsey, daughter of Richard Boniface of Eastergate. She died 18 April, 1840, and Francis Bine died 21 December, 1857, and they were buried at Eastergate. He had issue: (1) Anna born and baptized at Eastergate 30 December, 1804, who died 8 June, 1904, and was buried at Eastergate; (2) Stephen Bine, born 29 October, and baptized at Eastergate 2 November, 1806, who died a bachelor 15 February, 1878, and was buried at Eastergate; and (3) Richard Bine, born 1 and baptized at Eastergate 4 September, 1808, who died a bachelor 15 December, 1862, and was also buried at Eastergate.

The various members of this branch of the family who were buried at Newtimber, repose in four large vaults, with altar tombs over, lying side by side in the churchyard, and enclosed within one continuous iron railing.

Edward Byne (ee) married twice; first about $16\frac{79}{80}$ with Bridget, widow of Reuben Jeffery of Watlington, co. Suss., which Bridget was buried at Watlington, 16 May, 1685; and secondly, with one Mary. On 17th April, 1683, a bill was exhibited in Chancery in which Reuben Jeffery and Hannah Jeffery, infants, by Anne Jeffery their grandmother as next friend were plaintiffs, and Edward Byne (ee) and his wife Bridgett were defendants, she being the legal personal representative of her former husband, Reuben Jeffery, who was buried at Watlington 25 June, 1679, for the pur-

pose of having his estate administered (α). By his first wife Edward Byne (EE) had issue (1) *Magnus Byne* (G) baptized at Watlington 18 October 1680; (2) *Stephen Byne* (H) baptized there 22 April, 1683; and (3) *Edward Byne* baptized there 8 March, 168$\frac{4}{5}$; and by his second wife he had issue: (4) Mary baptized at Watlington 23 January, 16$\frac{89}{90}$; (5) Elizabeth baptized there 10 April, 1692; (6) *Henry Byne* (BB) born 10 and baptized there 16 August, 1695; (7) *John Byne* baptized there 10 July, 1697; and (8) Anne born 5 October and baptized there 30 November, 1700 (β). Edward Byne (EE) was churchwarden of Watlington for several years, beginning at least as early as 1688, and seems to have had serious difficulties with the rector, John Dodderidge, LL.D., for in 169$\frac{1}{2}$ the office of the judge was twice promoted against him as churchwarden, upon one occasion for making a disturbance in the church at Watlington on 14 February in time of divine service, and that by rude speech and actions, and upon the other "for having clandestinely taken down and carried away two of the bells belonging to the said church and by concealing their weight and value being supposed to intend the sale of one both or some part of them." He seems to have

(α) Jeffery *v.* Byne, Chanc. Proc., B. and A., Collins, before 1714, Bundle 440. Reuben Jeffery, by his first wife Elizabeth, who was buried at Watlington 24 January, 167$\frac{3}{4}$, had among other issue the plaintiff Reuben, baptized there 18 June, 1669, and the plaintiff Hannah, baptized there 29 November, 1670, and by his second wife Bridgett had John Jeffery baptized there 10 February, 167$\frac{8}{9}$.

(β) Perhaps the Ann Byne who was married at Hollington 26 February, 174$\frac{1}{2}$, to John Evenden.

treated both charges with unconcern, and on the latter charge he was, 5 April, 1692, declared contumacious, and 4 May, 1692, decreed to be excommunicated (α). On 30 April, 1700, a proceeding for tithe brought by Dodderidge against Edward Byne (EE) came on, when the latter offered £3 in satisfaction, which was refused, and he was ordered to answer, but on 25 June, 1700, he produced a rule of the Court of Common Pleas and the proceeding was stayed (β). The litigation between Edward Byne (EE) and Dodderidge lingered on until 5 June, 1704, though on 14 April, 1702, Edward Byne (EE) produced an absolution to him under the seal of the Court of Arches (γ). Edward Byne (EE) was afterwards of Tenterden, co. Kanc, having, however, first removed to Ewhurst (δ), and he died 12 January, 1728. It appears from the statements in the bill filed 3 June, 1730, in a Chancery suit wherein Henry Byne (BB) as youngest sur-

(α) Act Books, *ex officio*, 1687-1694. John Dodderidge who was, 20 December, 1674, ordained deacon, and 19 September, 1675, ordained priest by Anthony, Bishop of Exeter, was instituted to Watlington 8 June, 1685, on the presentation of Charles, Earl of Dorset (Book of exhibition of letters of ordination, 1675-1686). He was constantly in litigation with the churchwardens as such and with individuals. According to numerous witnesses in the cause of Edward Byne and John Starr as churchwardens against Dodderidge, he was a man of violent temper, ill conversation, and frequently "disguised in liquor" (Deposition Books, 1690-1691, fol. 1 *et seq.*).

(β) Act Books, *ad instanciam*, 1697-1700.

(γ) *Ibid.*, 1700-1705.

(δ) On 14 September, 1708, Mr. Asty, one of the proctors of the Archdeaconry Court, sued Edward Byne (EE), described as of Ewhurst, "in causâ subtractionis salarii procuratori" (Act Books, *ad instanciam*, 1708-1710).

viving son and customary heir of his father, and described as of Crowhurst, was plaintiff, and Thomas Beckett and others in the character of mortgagees were defendants, that Edward Byne (EE) was seised of copyholds both of the manor of Battle and of the manor of Stone in Watlington; and from the depositions taken at Battle 20 September, 1731, in the supplemental suit of Henry Byne (BB) *v.* William Jarman, that Magnus Byne (G), Elizabeth Byne, John Byne, and Mary Byne, four of the children of Edward Byne (EE) had died (α).

STEPHEN BYNE (H) who as a witness in these depositions is described as of Peasmarsh, farmer, he being of the age of 48 years and upwards, in his will dated 11 September 1732, wherein he is similarly described as to residence, mentioned his children *Edward Byne*, Hannah, Elizabeth, and Susan, his wife Anne, his daughter Mary, wife of William Barnesby, and made his uncle William Jarman of Brede sole executor. This will was proved at Lewes, 19 October, 1732, by the executor (Book A. 54, fol. 63). Stephen Byne (H) married at Ewhurst, 3 January, 170$\frac{7}{8}$, with Elizabeth Harman (β). His daughter Mary was married at Westfield

(α) Byne *v.* Beckett, Chanc. Proc., 1714-1758. Sewell, Bundle 241. Byne *v.* Jarman, *ibid.*, Bundle 391.

(β) William Harman of Brede, yeoman, by his will dated 22 April, 1714, and proved at Lewes 15 May, 1714 (Book A. 49, fol. 17^{b}), gave in a certain contingency one fourth of his residuary estate to his "daughter Elizabeth the wife of Stephen Byne." His widow, Mary Harman of Seddlescombe, by her will dated 10 May, 1717, and proved at Lewes 28 October, 1719 (Book A. 50, fol. 163^{b}), devised a moiety

31 March, 1730, to William Barnesby; and his daughter Elizabeth was married at Brede 17 May, 1744, to James Snow. His daughter Hannah, described as of Brede, was married 13 June, 1749, at St. Clement's, Hastings, to David Russell, of Detling, co. Kanc. Stephen Byne (II) was buried at Peasmarsh 22 September, 1732, and his widow Anne, who was his second wife, and whom as Anne Turner he married at St. Clement's, Hastings, 4 May, 1725, was buried at Peasmarsh, 7 November, 1732. A male child of "Steven Bine" and Elizabeth his wife, was buried at Brede, 29 March, 1715, and a female child of theirs was buried there 1 October, 1717. No child of his was baptized, married, or buried at Peasmarsh except that his son Edward Byne was baptized there 7 July, 1736, being then "aged near 23." He is probably the Edward Byne who married with Mary Payne, widow, at Northiam, 28 March 1733, which Mary was buried at Northiam, 26 April, 1737, and also the Edward Byne of Watlington, who married with Ann Bryant, of Mountfield, at St. Clement's, Hastings, 18 October, 1750. Ann, daughter of Edward Byne and Ann his wife, was baptized at Watlington 21 November, 1753, and Robert, their son, was buried 18 December, 1755, at Mountfield, where, 18 March, 175$\frac{5}{6}$, Ann, described as wife of Edward Byne, of Watlington, was buried.

of certain freeholds "unto Edward Byne, Mary Byne and Sarah Byne my grandchildren by my daughter Elizabeth and to their heirs," mentioned their grandfather Edward Byne the elder, and constituted her daughter Elizabeth Byne one of her residuary legatees.

Henry Byne (BB) married at Mountfield, co. Suss., 16 October, 1728, with Ruth Smith, of Crowhurst, and had by her (1) *Henry Byne* (CC), baptized at Crowhurst, 30 August, 1729; (2) *William Byne* (DD) baptized there 15 November, 1731; (3) Ruth baptized there 11 February, 1733, and married there 3 November, 1766, to William Studwell; (4) Mary, baptized there 13 February, 173$\frac{5}{6}$; and (5) Elizabeth, baptized there 28 March, 1738, and buried there 27 February, 1783. Henry Byne (BB) by his will dated 7 May, 1731, in which he is described as of Crowhurst, yeoman, gave to his wife Ruth for her life a yearly rent-charge of £20 issuing out of his copyholds then in his own occupation and holden of the manor of Crowhurst, and devised his copyholds in Watlington holden of the manors of Battle and Stone, which had been mortgaged by his father in his lifetime, to his wife Ruth absolutely, but if his wife was then with child, or he had other children, he devised to such child or children, and to his son Henry Byne all his copyholds of the manor of Crowhurst, subject to the rent charge of £20, and he bequeathed his residuary personal estate to his wife whom he appointed sole executrix. Henry Byne (BB) was buried at Crowhurst 19 November, 1755, and his will was proved at Lewes by Ruth Byne the relict 28 October, 1756 (Book A. 59, fol. 375). Ruth Byne, the widow, was buried at Crowhurst, 20 July, 1763 (α),

(α) On tombs in Crowhurst churchyard are these inscriptions: "*In memory of Henry Bine senior who departed this life Novembr ye* 14 1755 *aged* 60 *years*," and "*In memory of Ruth the wife of Henry Byne who departed this life July the* 15th 1763 *aged* 63 *years*."

and letters of administration of her effects were granted 5 December, 1763, to her son, Henry Byne (cc) at Lewes (B. 19, fol. 60).

Henry Byne (cc) married at Crowhurst 26 June, 1764, with Mary Crowhurst of Catsfield, and was buried at Crowhurst 26 June, 1809. He had issue Elizabeth, baptized at Catsfield 2 September, 1765, and married at Crowhurst 26 July, 1784, to William Cheale.

William Byne (dd) by his wife Sarah had issue, (1) *William Byne* (ee) baptized at Crowhurst 28 July, 1765; (2) *Stephen Byne* (1) baptized there 3 December, 1768; (3) Ruth, baptized there 25 October, 1770; and (4) Sarah, baptized there 5 July 1772. William Byne (dd) was buried at Crowhurst, 15 October, 1809, and his widow, Sarah Byne, was buried there 2 January, 1834, aged 95 years.

William Byne (ee) by his wife Elizabeth had issue (1) *Walter Byne*, born 1792, who died 13 April, 1852, and was buried in Bow Cemetery; (2) *Stephen Byne* (j) baptized at Crowhurst, 27 December, 1793, and buried at Westfield, co. Suss., 11 May, 1871; (3) Delia, baptized at Crowhurst, 6 September, 1796, and buried at Westfield, 27 September, 1869; (4) Fanny, baptized at Westfield 7 May, 1797, who died a spinster 20 September, 1887; (5) *Henry Byne*, baptized there 7 April, 1799, and buried there 3 December, 1879; (6) *William Byne* (ff); (7) *George Byne*, baptized at Westfield

14 October, 1804, and buried there 27 January, 1863; and (8) Julia, baptized there 4 January, 1807, who was married to one Evenden, died 20 May, 1881, and was buried in Brompton Cemetery. William Byne (EE) was buried at Westfield, 13 July, 1825, and his widow Elizabeth was buried there 13 May, 1830, aged 57.

STEPHEN BYNE (1) married at Crowhurst 13 September, 1802, with Dinah Piper, spinster, and had issue (1) *William Byne*, baptized there 10, and buried there 29 January, 1804, and (2) Philly, baptized there 8 September, 1805, and buried there 28 January, 1806. Dinah Byne was buried at Crowhurst 16 June, 1806, and Stephen Byne (1) was buried there 21 January, 1807. Probate of his will was granted at Lewes 11 July, 1807 to James Bourner and William Cheale the executors named in it.

WILLIAM BYNE (FF), born 1801, by his wife Sarah had issue (1) *George Byne*, baptized at Westfield 25 December, 1831, who died 1 May, 1853, and was buried in Bow Cemetery; (2) Mary Elizabeth, baptized at Westfield 1 June, 1834, who died 16 October, 1903, and was buried at Westfield, leaving a will dated 4 April, 1895, and proved at Lewes 3 November, 1903; (3) *Henry Byne*, baptized at Westfield, 16 April, 1837; (4) *Thomas Byne*, baptized there 22 November, 1839, and buried there 13 June, 1840; (5) Delia, baptized there 25 February, 1841, and married to one Lee; (6) Fanny, baptized there 15 October, 1843, and buried

there 19 May, 1863; (7) Sally, baptized there 14 September, 1845, and (8) Harriet, baptized there 28 June, and buried there 3 July, 1849. William Byne (FF) was buried at Westfield 19 October, 1874, his wife, Sarah, having been buried there 31 January, 1856, aged 42. There are M.I.'s in Westfield Churchyard to most of the Bynes who were buried there.

JOHN BYNE (GG) (*ante* p. 132) like his brother, Stephen Byne (C), settled in London. He as the youngest son and customary heir of his mother, Ann Byne, was admitted to copyholds of the manor of Clayton, 25 October, 1665, and 14 October, 1673, he surrendered them to William Scrase (α). By deed dated 19 October, 1676, and made between George Scrase of Aldgate, apothecary (β) of the one part and John Byne (GG), described as of the Minories, Aldgate, Merchant Taylor, of the other part, George Scrase sold and conveyed to John Byne (GG) two closes of land in Tunbridge, co. Kanc, containing nine acres (γ). His name does not appear in the freemen's

(α) William Scrase, baptized at Pycombe 19 November, 1626, made his will, dated 5 February, 168$\frac{2}{3}$, and proved at Lewes 2 May, 1683 (Book A. 36, fol. 90), in which he is described as of Ditchling, and was buried 21 April, 1683, at Pycombe as directed in his will.

(β) George Scrase, in whose will, dated 7 September, 1689, and proved 30 September, 1689 (P.C.C. 129 Ent.), he is described as of St. Olave's, Southwark, apothecary, was son of James Scrase of Pycombe (a brother of William Scrase above named) by Barbara his wife, to the effects of which Barbara, as of Tunbridge, widow, administration was granted out of P.C.C. 16 January, 168$\frac{6}{7}$, to her daughter Barbara, wife of Thomas Pickering, cler., who was vicar of Westham and rector of Tarring Neville.

(γ) Close Rolls, 28 Car. 2, pt. 16-22.

list of the Merchant Taylors' Company. John Byne (GG) by his wife Alice had issue (1) Alice, baptized 3 September, 1676, at St. Botolph's, Aldgate, John Byne (GG) being in the register described as of Tower Hill, and which Alice was married to one Bouts; (2), Ann, baptized there 4 March, 167$\frac{7}{8}$; (3) *John Byne* (II) baptized there 15 December, 1679; (4) *Magnus Byne* (H), baptized there 21 June, 1685, and (5) *Thomas Byne* (Q), baptized there 16 October, 1687.

Alice Byne, the widow of John Byne (GG) by her will dated 14 August, 1733, wherein she is described as of St. Botolph's without Aldgate, widow, disposed as follows: "To my cousin Elizabeth Byne spinster £10 (α). To my cousin Ann Payton widow £10. To my cousin Jemima Nix, wife of Leonard Nix of Bow Lane London barber £30. To my son in law Joseph Green and to Mary his wife £10 a piece. To my grandson John Gibson and to Mary his wife £10 a piece, and unto their three daughters Mary, Jane, and Elizabeth Gibson £5 a piece. To my cousin Alice Elliott otherwise Burroughes 2*s*. to be paid weekly for her life and also £10. I give to my daughter Alice Bouts widow all that my meadow in Badsey co. Worc. near the Mill Taile called Crab Tree close which I purchased and I devise to her all my freehold estate in Distaff Lane London, and after her decease I devise the same to my granddaughter Ann Bouts and in default of her issue then to my granddaughter Mary the wife of John Gibson. I give the residue of my estate to Alice

(α) Daughter of Magnus Byne (F).

Bouts and my granddaughter Ann Bouts. I nominate my cousin Richard Boulton the elder to be overseer, and for his care I give him two guineas to buy him a ring." This will, one of the witnesses to which was John Gibson, was proved 9 March, 1738, by Alice Bouts and Ann Bouts in P.C.C. (48 Henchman). It appears from a bill in Chancery filed 22 January, 171$\frac{6}{7}$ by John Byne (II) in which he is described as of London, mariner, against his mother Alice Byne, that William Forrest of Badsey, an uncle of Alice Byne, by his will dated 23 June, 1698 gave all his lands in Badsey to Alice Byne for life with remainder to her son John Byne in fee, and bequeathed his personal estate equally between them, and complaint was made that Alice Byne had felled and converted to her own use a large quantity of timber on these lands (α). The remainder of John Bine (II) in this property at Badsey must have been sold, for John Bodington of Stepney, citizen and apothecary of London, by his will dated 25 March, 1728, and proved 17 April, 1728 (P.C.C. 104 Brook) made a devise of his reversion in freehold lands at Badsey expectant on the death of Alice Byne (β).

John Byne (II), whose name appears in the register of Merchant Taylors' School under date 11 September,

(α) Byne *v.* Byne, Chanc. Proc. B. and A., 1714-58, Mitford, Bundle 1976.

(β) Misc. Gen. et Her., vol. v, 2nd Series, p. 344. John Bodington appointed Joseph Greene of London, goldsmith, one of his executors, and gave a legacy of £10 for mourning to Mary Greene his wife. Probably these are the persons of those names mentioned in Alice Byne's will.

1693, by his wife Jane, had issue *John Byne* (JJ) baptized at St. Botolph's, Aldgate, 6 March, 170$\frac{8}{9}$, John Byne (II) being in the register described as of the Minories (α).

MAGNUS BYNE (H), whose name appears in the register of Merchant Taylors' School under date 11 September, 1695, died a bachelor, "apud vel prope Guineam," and 30 May, 1716, letters of administration of his effects were granted to his mother and principal creditor, Alice Byne, widow, out of P.C.C.

THOMAS BYNE (Q), whose name also appears in the register of Merchant Taylors' School under date 11 September, 1695, by his will dated 12 November, 1728, wherein he is described as of St. Botolph's, Aldgate, mariner, gave all his real and personal estate to his well-beloved friend, "John Viscount," brandyman. Probate of this will was granted 30 June, 1733, to John Vicount (P.C.C. 171 Price), and in the probate act the Testator is described as of His Majesty's ship The Deal Castle, a bachelor.

MAGNUS BYNE (F), whose name appears in the register of Merchant Taylors' School under date 11 March, 167$\frac{4}{5}$, practised as an apothecary in the parish of St. George the Martyr, Southwark, and about November, 1690, married with Jane, daughter of Joseph Dakin, of that parish, the license in the Commissary Court of

(α) He may be the "John Bines of St. Martins in the Fields widower" who married at Lincoln's Inn Chapel 5 November, 1717, with Elizabeth Moulton of the same parish, single woman.

Surrey being dated 24 November, 1690. He had a daughter Elizabeth who, described as of St. George the Martyr, on 11 April, 1738, filed a bill in Chancery as sole executrix of the will of Mary Holmes of Chertsey, widow, in respect of a mortgage made to the latter (α).

John Byne (ff), the third son of Stephen Byne (a), was baptized at Burwash 2 May, 1617, and married with Elizabeth, widow of Simon Conye (β). By his will dated 20 April, 1662, in which he is described as of Burwash, yeoman, he thus disposed: "I bequeath to my sonne Stephen after the death of my wife Elizabeth my landes in Burwash called Woodland. Item. It is my will that my sonne Edward Byne shall have my lande lyeing in Burwash called Herring's Mead (γ). My executors shall sell my houses in Burwash Towne and use the money arising thereby for the educating and bringing up of my two daughters Mary and Anne. I appoint my brother Stephen Byne (b) to be executour." This will, which was attested by Stephen

(α) Byne *v.* Heather, Chanc. Proc. B. and A., 1714-58, Sewell, Bundle 126. Perhaps George Bine, of Merchant Taylors' School, 14 September, 1716, who in the license for his marriage in the Commissary Court of Surrey, dated 8 November, 1732, is described as of Chertsey, chirurgeon, aged 26, was a son of Magnus Byne (f).

(β) This appears from a Chancery suit in which John Byne (ff), described as of Burwash, yeoman, and Elizabeth his wife were plaintiffs, and John Polhill of Tunbridge and John Conye were defendants (Chanc. Proc. B. and A., Mitford before 1714, Bundle 316, No. 20). The will of Simon Conye was proved 7 December, 1648, by his widow Elizabeth (P.C.C. 183, Essex).

(γ) Herring's Mead was devised to John Byne (ff) by the will of his uncle, William Byne (bb) (*ante*, p. 116).

Longmar and John Polhill, was proved 5 May, 1662, by Stephen Byne (B) at Lewes. The issue of John Byne (FF) were: (1) *Stephen Byne* (K), baptized at Burwash 14 April, 1650; (2) Mary, baptized there 28 December, 1651, who is probably the Mary Byne that was married there in 1677 to Edward Howell of Willingdon (α); (3) *John Byne*, baptized at Burwash 24 April, 1657, and buried there 15 September, 1659; (4) *Edward Byne* (FF) baptized there 12 September, 1661; and (5) Anne, who was buried there 15 May, 1680. At a court holden for the manor of Burwash 4 April, 1655, Stephen Conye surrendered a tenement and 60 acres of land called Winters, then in the occupation of John Byne, gentleman, who was probably John Byne (FF), to certain uses, and 2 April, 1657, he surrendered the same lands described as "nowe or late in the occupation of John Byne Gent." (β). Elizabeth Byne, the widow of John Byne (FF) was buried at Burwash 15 February, 166$\frac{8}{9}$.

EDWARD BYNE (DD), cler., the fourth son of Stephen Byne (A) was baptized at Burwash 2 December, 1623, and matriculated at Peterhouse, Cambridge, 1639, as "Londinensis" (being probably the Edward Bines of

(α) Edward Howell was buried at Willingdon 1 September, 1694, having had several children by his wife Mary, baptized there. Colonel Richard Bridger of Combe in Hamsey (*ante*, p. 65, *note* (α)), in a codicil dated 16 April, 1692, to his will (Lewes, Book A., fol. 166), mentions lands held of the manor of Willingdon which had been surrendered to him by Edward Howell.

(β) Brit. Mus. Add. MSS. 33179, fol. 7 and 40.

Merchant Taylors' School at Probation 11 March, 1632 (α)), proceeded to the degree of B.A. at Trinity College 164$\frac{4}{5}$, and to that of M.A. at Caius College 1648. He was at first refused his M.A degree, because "being only B.A. contrary to the laudable custom of the University he preached in the town, and in his preaching delivered divers things derogatory to the Scriptures" (β). He, however, made his submission in 1648, and was intruded as fellow and president of Caius College, and remained fellow till 1652, having been morning lecturer in that college 1645, registrar 1646, and rhetoric prælector 1649 (γ). In 1649 he was minister of the Cathedral Church of Ely, in respect of which he received by way of augmentation or stipend for three months up to 25 December, 1649, the sum of £30 under orders of the Plundered Ministers' Committee (δ). Edward Byne (DD) was in and after 1661 Vicar of Pyworthy, co. Devon. He was also Vicar of Linckinghorne, co. Cornub., in and after 1663, and having become infirm and unable to serve that cure he, in 1674, arranged with William Herring, cler., to serve it as curate for the quarterly stipend of £7 10*s.*, and the arrangement subsisted up to the death of Edward

(α) An Edward Bynes is also named at Probation 12 September, 1629.

(β) Baker's MSS., vol. xxv, p. 182.

(γ) Venn's Biog. Hist. of Caius Coll., vol. i, p. 354, and vol. iii, p. 89. Edward Byne delivered to Thomas Batchcroft, Master of Caius, who was ejected 13 April, 1649, the order for his expulsion (*ibid.*, vol. iii, p. 91, *note* 1).

(δ) Shaw's Hist. of English Church under Commonwealth, vol. ii, p. 525.

Byne (α). He married with Martha, only child of John Radford of Bermondsey, Citizen and Merchant Taylor of London, by Joan his wife. He by his will dated 6 February, 168⅔, devised Kennacot, in the parish of "Chawford," co. Devon, to his wife Martha for life, and after her death to his son Edward, and he devised the advowson of Linckinghorne for the benefit of his son Francis Byne, and gave all his tenements in Well Alley, in Wapping, co. Middlesex, to his wife for four years for the maintenance of his son Francis at the University, and afterwards to his daughter, Martha Gliddon, provided that she had the jointure settled upon her in the lands called Allicot (β) of John Gliddon, gent., and after bequeathing pecuniary legacies to his children, he constituted his wife Martha residuary legatee and executrix. Edward Byne (DD) died 6 February 168⅔, and his widow proved his will 7 June, 1683, in P.C.C. (67 Drax). He had six children: (1) *Edward Byne* (GG), who, according to the registers of Exeter Cathedral, was born in the Close there 26 October, 1653; (2) Martha married before 1682 to one Gliddon; (3) Mary, who was married twice, 1st to one Dell, and 2ndly to one Densham; (4) *Francis Byne*; (5) *Henry Byne*; and (6) *John Byne*. On 27 October, 1683, Martha Byne, the widow of Edward Byne (DD), filed a bill in Chancery against her son Edward Byne (GG) for

(α) Herring *v.* Byne, Chanc. Proc., B. and A., Hamilton, before 1714, Bundle 152, No. 55. William Herring, of Exeter Coll., Oxford, B.A. 1672, was rector of Pillaton, co. Cornub., in and after 1686.

(β) Allicot is in the parish of Shebbear.

accounts of her father's personal estate, and of the rents and profits of his real estate in Whitechapel and Wapping. In his answer to this bill Edward Byne (GG) apparently claimed that all the property was his own through a title derived under the will of his maternal grandmother, Joan Radford; but in both the pleadings reference is made to Stephen Byne as a brother of Edward Byne (DD), which seems to identify the latter (α). Martha Byne, by her will dated 20 July, 1687, wherein she is described as of Clawton, co. Devon, gave her real estate in Bermondsey, and her messuages in Camberwell, in various shares to her sons John Byne, Francis Byne, and Henry Byne, and her daughters Mary and Martha, and appointed John and Mary executors. They proved her will 2 March, 168$\frac{7}{8}$ in P.C.C. (28 Exton).

FRANCIS BYNE, cler., who was born 1665, was of Exeter College, Oxford, where he proceeded to the degree of B.A. 21 January, 168$\frac{7}{8}$, and was Vicar of Linckinghorne from 1690 to his death (β). He died 22 July, 1724, leaving a will dated 6 June, 1719, by which, after referring to certain freehold property in the High Street, Exeter, nigh the Guildhall there, of which he was trustee for his sister Mary Densham,

(α) Byne *v.* Byne, Chanc. Proc., B. and A., Collins, before 1714, Bundle, 516, No. 90. *Ibid.*, Reynardson before 1714, Bundle 82, No. 65. There is also a suit by Martha Byne the widow to recover possession of part of the Whitechapel property against Lancelot Shank (*ibid.*, Collins, before 1714, Bundle 278).

(β) In Bacon's Liber Regis, p. 300, it is stated that John Byne presented to Linckinghorne in 1689.

formerly Mary Dell, widow, and devising the same to his niece, Mary Dell, upon the trusts applicable thereto, he gave to the poor of Linckinghorne 20*s*., and he gave all the rest of his estate, real and personal, to his niece Mary Dell, desiring that his body should be "interred in the middle Isle of the chancel of Linckinghorne Church." This will was proved 12 September, 1724, at Exeter, by Mary Dell the niece.

By a deed dated 23 March, 169$\frac{2}{3}$, and made between John Byne of Clawton, co. Devon, yeoman, Henry Byne, of Clawton, Mary Byne, spinster, and Francis Byne, cler., described as elder brother of the said John and Henry of the one part, and George Cooke of London of the other part, the Bynes for the consideration of £640 conveyed a meadow and messuages in Camberwell to George Cooke (α).

Stephen Byne (B), the fifth son of Stephen Byne (A), was of Burwash, yeoman, and married twice: 1st, with Ann, daughter of John Peckham, of Framfield (β), who was buried at Burwash 17 January, 167$\frac{7}{8}$; and 2ndly, 19 October, 1678, at Maresfield, with Alice Heathfield (γ). He was churchwarden of Burwash in the years 1670, 1671, and 1672. In 1690 he and his wife

(α) Close Rolls, 5 W. and M., No. 21.

(β) John Peckham of Framfield, by his will dated 15 April, 1676 (South Malling Deanery Wills, H. 91), gave "to each of the children of my daughter Anne the wife of Stephen Byne of Burwash gent. 10 shillings."

(γ) In the license at Lewes dated 1 October, 1678, they are both described as of Burwash.

Alice joined in a fine for conveying lands in Burwash to Thomas Hooper, gent. (α). By his will dated 14 October, 1691, he directed that all his lands, both freehold and copyhold, should be sold, and requested his loving friends, John Polhill of Burwash, gent., and Stephen Coney of Burwash, yeoman, to be aiding and assisting in such sale, and then proceeded: "To my son Magnus Byne £200. Item. To my daughter Mary Byne £20. Item. To my daughter Ann Byne, £25. All the reste of my estate I give to my wife Alice for the mayntenance of herselfe and the fower (β) children which I have by her viz. Alice, Stephen, William, and John. I make my wife sole executrix." The witnesses were Thomas Arkcoll and John Wood. Stephen Byne (B) was buried at Burwash 17 October, 1691, and his will was proved 17 November, 1691, by Alice Byne, the relict at Lewes (Book A. 40, fol. 163). Stephen Byne (B) had issue by his first wife: (1) *Magnus Byne* (I) baptized at Burwash 11 April, 1672; (2) Anne baptized there 1674; and (3) Mary married 28 March, 1695, at Warbleton, to John Baldock (γ); and by his second wife (4) Alice, baptized at Burwash, 1681, and buried there 10 February, 173¾; (5) *Stephen Byne* (L) baptized there

(α) Feet of Fines, Suss., Hil., 2 W. and M., No. 6.

(β) Thomas Heathfield of Heathfield, yeoman, by his will dated 7 December, 1708, and proved at Lewes 26 March, 1709 (Book A. 47, fol. 182), gave a legacy "to my sister Alice Byne" and conferred benefits upon "my sister Alice Byne her four children."

(γ) In the license at Lewes dated 26 March, 1695, John Baldock is described as of Hurstmonceux, where on 28 September, 1698, Mary, daughter of John and Mary Baldock, was baptized.

14 February, 168$\frac{3}{4}$; (6) *William Byne* (FF); and (7) *John Byne* (KK) baptized there 9 February, 16$\frac{89}{90}$. His widow, Alice, was buried at Burwash 3 June, 1730.

Magnus Byne (1) was of Warbleton, and married at Streat, co. Suss., 30 May, 1695, with Mary, daughter of John Beale, and had issue by her (1) Mary, born 9 and baptized at Warbleton 18 September, 1696, who, described as of St. Michael's, Lewes, was married at All Saints there 1 October, 1728, to John West, the license at Lewes being dated the previous day; (2) Anne, baptized at Warbleton 1 December, 1698, who, described as of All Saints, Lewes, was married at Berwick 13 April, 1725, to William Tuppen of Willingdon; (3) *Magnus Byne* (J) baptized at Warbleton 30 March, 1701; (4) *John Byne* (LL) baptized there 17 October, 1703; and (5) *Stephen Byne* (M) baptized at Dallington 27 October, 1706 (α). Magnus Byne (1) was buried at Warbleton 24 May, 1707. On 26 October, 1708, his widow was cited in the Archdeaconry Court to show by what authority she had intermeddled with his goods, and 14 November, 1708, was excommunicated for not appearing (β). The widow was buried at St. Michael's, Lewes, 2 July, 1729.

WILLIAM BYNE (FF) married at Burwash 30 March, 1719, with Elizabeth Stephens, and had issue (1)

(α) In the entry of his baptism he is described as son of Magnus Byne of Warbleton.

(β) Act Books, *ex officio*, 1708-1710.

Stephen Byne (N) baptized at Echingham 14 June 1720 (α); (2) Mary, baptized at Burwash 27 January, 172$\frac{2}{3}$, and buried there 27 January, 174$\frac{2}{3}$; (3) *William Byne*, baptized there 6 October, 1725; (4) *John Byne*, baptized there 6 January, 172$\frac{8}{9}$; and (4) *Thomas Byne*, baptized there 15 April, 1734. William Byne (FF) was buried at Burwash 22 December, 1769, his wife Elizabeth having been buried there 7 May, 1761.

STEPHEN BYNE (N) described as of Burwash, married at Wartling 8 September 1751, with Hannah Baker, and had issue (1) *Stephen Byne* (O) baptized at Burwash 15 March, 1752; (2) Elizabeth, baptized there 17 and buried there 24 April 1754; (3) Ann, baptized at Bodiam 11 May, 1755; (4) *William Byne*, baptized there 29 September, 1759; (5) Sarah, baptized at Newenden, co. Kanc, 14 December, 1762, and buried there 20 February, 1763; (6) Alice, baptized there 12 February, 1764; (7) Mercy, baptized there 17 January, 1768; and (8) Rebecca, baptized there 16 December, 1770. Stephen Byne (N) was buried at Bodiam 3 December, 1784.

STEPHEN BYNE (M) by his will dated 17 February, 173$\frac{8}{9}$, in which he is described as of Brightling, appointed Mistress Elizabeth Burrell (β) executrix thereof, and gave to his sister Nan's three children £21, to his brother Magnus' children £21, and to his brother-in-law

(α) The entry of his baptism describes his parents as William and Elizabeth Byne of Burwash.

(β) Elizabeth, widow of William Burrell, cler., rector of Brightling, to whom as Elizabeth Noakes of Brightling she was married at Frant 22 April, 1710. She was buried at Brightling 12 May, 1744.

William Tuppen, £5, and bequeathed the residue between his brothers Magnus and John. This will was proved 15 May, 1741, at Lewes by Elizabeth Burrell (Book A. 56, fol. 181). He was buried at Brightling 18 May, 1740, and he seems clearly to have been a bachelor.

MAGNUS BYNE (J) was of Piddinghoe, co. Suss., and was buried there 7 December, 1747. Magnus Byne (J) by his first wife, Mary Barnding, with whom he married at Beddingham, co. Sussex, 12 July, 1724, and who was buried at Piddinghoe 1 January 172$\frac{6}{7}$, had issue (1) *Magnus Byne*, baptized at Piddinghoe 18 December, 1726, and buried there 7 May, 1727; and by his second wife, Anne Baker of Piddinghoe, with whom he married at Telscombe, co. Suss., 4 June, 1727, he had issue; (2) *John Byne*, baptized at Piddinghoe 9 March, 172$\frac{7}{8}$; (3) Ann, born 30 November and baptized there 7 December, 1729, who was buried there 18 December, 1736; (4) Mary, born 20 October and baptized there 21 November, 1732; and (5) *Stephen Byne*, born 9 and baptized there 12 December, 1736, who died 27 and was buried there 29 August, 1737. At a Court holden for the manor of Ditchling Rectory 7 October, 1740, Magnus Byne (J) described as of Piddinghoe, and as one of the customary tenants of the manor, surrendered a tenement called Thurstons, in the occupation of John Lee and John Fuller to the use of John Fuller (α).

(α) The interest which, if any, was only equitable of Magnus Byne (J) in Thurstons, was derived through his mother Mary Byne, formerly

John Byne (ll) was of the city of Chichester, fellmonger, and by his will dated 11 June, 1759, and proved in the Dean's Court at Chichester 26 May, 1761 (Book 1732-1765, folio 220), bequeathed various specific and pecuniary legacies, including one to Thomas Baldock of Rotherfield, yeoman, and after appointing Richard West of Chichester, glover, his executor, gave the residue of his personal estate to his nieces and nephew—Ann Chatfield, wife of . . . Chatfield, Mary Byne of Lewes, spinster, Thomas Tufton of Eastbourne, husbandman, and Mary Ball, wife of . . . Ball (α) of Eastbourne equally between them.

V. John Byne (bb) (*ante*, p. 104) was baptized at Burwash 6 April, 1589, died a bachelor and was buried there 7 February, 161$\frac{5}{6}$. By his will dated 2 February, 161$\frac{5}{6}$, after bequeathing 20*s*. to the poor of Burwash he gave "to my brother Stephen Byne (a) and to his heyres a parcell of lande called by the name of Freehold which was boght of Roger Blochinden (β) payeinge oute of the said

Beale, the death of whose father, John Beale of Streat, yeoman, tenant thereof, was presented at a court holden 27 May, 1690, the death of the latter's widow being presented 8 May, 1717, when their only son John Beale was admitted and made a conditional surrender to Walter Knight, who was admitted thereon 11 September, 1718.

(α) Thomas Tufton (a name interchangeable in the Eastbourne register with Tuppen) and Sarah his wife had a daughter Charity, baptized at Eastbourne 7 March, 174$\frac{6}{7}$, and a son Thomas, baptized there 15 February, 1752. William Ball and Mary his wife had a child Elizabeth baptized there 11 November, 1756.

(β) Edward Byne (aa), the father of John Byne (bb), bought land in Burwash from Roger Blochinden in 1595 (Feet of Fines, Suss.,

lande unto my brother William Byne (BB) by the yeere 40*s.* for hys lyfe. Item. I bequeth to my brother Edward Byne (BB) £20, eight poundes being in the handes of Joseph Byne of Burwash and twelve poundes being in the handes of Thomas Dawe of Warbleton. Item. To Ann Lucke my kinswoman 6*s.* 8*d.* and unto Rose Lucke 6*s.* 8*d.* Item I gyve unto Annis [Agnes] Byne my mother the resydue of my goodes and I make her executour. I appoint my brother Magnus Byne (A) and my cozen David Foster to be my trustie supervisors and overseeres, and I gyve them for theyr peynes 3*s.* 4*d.* a peece." The witnesses to this will were John Byne the elder (John Byne, N) and John Smyth, and it was proved by the testator's mother Agnes Byne 26 August, 1616, at Lewes (Book A. 15, fol. 155).

Descendant of Anthony Byne (*ante*, page 104).

The only child of Anthony Byne was EDWARD BYNE (CC). At a court holden for the manor of Battle 24 April, 1593, he as son and heir of his father was admitted to a moiety of a tenement called the Harpe, a moiety of a tenement called Staceys otherwise Loxbeche, and a moiety of a tenement called Brond's Pond (α). On 15 October, 1611, he filed a bill in Chancery, in which he is described as of Battle, against

Trin. 37 Eliz.). Roger Blochinden was excommunicated in 1610 and again in 1617 for not going to church (Act Books, *ex officio*), and was buried at Burwash 23 February, 163½.

(α) Thorpe's Catalogue of the Muniments of Battle Abbey (1835) p. 147.

Thomas Couchman, of the same place, gent., and from this, which merely seeks relief in connection with a money bond, it appears that Edward Byne (cc) had until then recently carried on the trade of a beerbrewer at Battle (α).

Descendants of Symon Byne (c) (*ante*, page 105).

William Byne (cc) seems to have married with Anne, daughter of Isaac Atthurst, and to be the William Byne who had issue (1) Margaret as in the register or Mary as in the Bishop's transcript, baptized at Burwash 17 July, 1614; (2) Judith, baptized there 4 August, 1616; (3) Susan, baptized there 11 April, 1618, and married there 13 November, 1638, to Edward Sanderson; (4) Anne, baptized there 25 February, 162$\frac{0}{1}$; (5) *William Byne* (gg) baptized there 11 May, 1623; (6) Bathshua, baptized there 5 March, 1625; (7) Elizabeth, baptized there 29 March and buried there 9 November, 1629; and (8) *John Byne* (mm) baptized there 26 December, 1630. On 26 November, 1629, John Atthurst of Clifford's Inn, gent., grandson of Clement Atthurst, cler., Vicar of Alciston, co. Suss., by

(α) Byne *v.* Couchman, Chanc. Proc., B. and A., Jac. 1, Bundle B. 23, No. 27. Thomas Gilbert of Ashburnham, gent., but whose family resided at Battle, by his will dated 25 August, 1628, and proved 27 October, 1628 (P.C.C. 83 Barrington), bequeathed to his "kinswoman Dorothy Byne the wife of Abraham Cooper of Wartling 40*s*." Dorothy Cooper of Wartling, widow, in her will dated 18 February, 16$\frac{29}{30}$, and proved at Lewes 9 April, 1630 (Book A. 21/2), does not mention any Byne.

his second wife, filed a bill in Chancery against William Byne (cc) described as of Burwash, and Anne his wife, who was stated to be a daughter of Isaac Atthurst, a son of Clement by his first wife, to enforce a promise by William and Anne Byne to levy a fine of a messuage in Biddenden, co. Kanc (α). William Byne (cc) husbandman, described as resident in Burwash all his life, born there, and aged 50, was 31 March, 1637, a witness in a cause in the Archdeaconry Court (β).

John Byne (mm) is probably the John Byne who by his wife Elizabeth had issue; (1) *William Byne* baptized at Hurstmonceux 6 October, 1665; (2) *John Byne* (nn); (3) *Thomas Byne* (r); (4) *Stephen Byne* (p), baptized at Hurstmonceux 16 March, 167$\frac{4}{5}$, and (5) Elizabeth baptized there 28 October, 1678. John Byne (mm) was plaintiff in a fine levied in 1670 as to lands in Hurstmonceux (γ). At a court for the manor of Hurstmonceux holden 6 December, 1681, he was admitted to a dwellinghouse and land called Stoneacres in the parish of Hurstmonceux which had been surrendered to him out of court on 11 October, 1681, by Thomas Rance of Seaford. At the next court, which was holden 18 April, 1682, the death of John Byne was presented, and at a court holden 11 April, 1683, Stephen Byne (p) as his youngest son and heir was admitted to these copy-

(α) Chanc. Proc., B. and A., Car. 1, Bundle A. 44, No. 43. A Persis Bine of Biddenden, widow, was licensed to be married in 1690 (Canterbury Mar. Lic., Series iv, col. 319).

(β) Deposition Book, 1637-1638.

(γ) Feet of Fines, Suss., Trin., 22 Car. 2.

holds, and his mother Elizabeth Byne, widow, was appointed his guardian. In the survey of the manor taken in 1683 the widow Byne is stated to hold one cottage and parcel of land on the north side of the King's highway leading from Stunts Green to Magham Down. On 20 May, 1682, letters of administration of the effects of John Byne (MM) were granted at Lewes to Elizabeth Byne his relict, and she appears to be the Elizabeth Byne, widow, who in 1683 was one of the deforciants in a fine levied by John Coney as plaintiff, with respect to lands in Burwash (*a*). At a court for the manor of Hurstmonceux holden 30 September, 1702, it was presented that Stephen Byne (P) described as of Dallington, carpenter, had on 30 September, 1701, out of court surrendered a customary cottage and garden in the parish of Hurstmonceux to the use of Thomas Brown of Hellingly, and Elizabeth his wife for their lives, and the life of the survivor of them, and after their deaths to the use of Mary, daughter of Edward Payne of Hellingly and her heirs for ever. Elizabeth widow of John Byne (MM) had been remarried at Wartling 17 December, 1685, to this Thomas Brown, who was buried at Hellingly 18 June, 1714, having by his will dated 3 October, 1713, which was proved at Lewes 24 July, 1714 (Book A. 49, fol. 50) given a nominal legacy to each of her four sons William, John, Thomas, and Stephen Byne.

John Byne (NN) appears to be the John Byne of Catsfield, who married there 22 April, 1690, with

(*a*) Feet of Fines, Suss., Easter, 35 Car. 2.

Margaret Eason. John Byne (NN) voted at the county election in 1705 in respect of lands in Catsfield. He was buried there 18 November, 1731, having had issue (1) *William Byne* baptized at Catsfield 23 January, 1691, and buried there 17 September, 1696; (2) *John Byne* baptized at Catsfield 17 November, 1693, and buried there 13 July, 1745; (3) Joseph Byne baptized at Sedlescombe 4 August, 1695 (α); (4) *Stephen Byne* (Q) baptized there 9 April, 1699; (5) a son baptized there 23 March, 170$\frac{0}{1}$; (6 and 7) Elizabeth and Mary, twins, baptized and buried there 29 November, 1703; (7) *Richard Byne* baptized there 4 March, 170$\frac{4}{5}$, and buried there 4 June, 1705; (8) Elizabeth, baptized there 19 June, 1706, and buried there 3 August, 1712, and (9) *Samuel Byne* baptized there 21 July, 1707, and buried there 16 April, 1708.

Stephen Byne (Q) had issue by his wife Sarah (1) *James Byne* baptized at St. James's, Clerkenwell, 9 October, 1728; (2) *Joseph Byne* baptized at Catsfield, 2 June, 1733; (3) Mary baptized there 16 May, 1735, and buried there 4 June, 1777; (4) Sarah baptized there 2 June, 1737; (5) *Stephen Byne* (R) baptized there 26 April, 1738; (6) Ann baptized there 22 May, 1740; (7) Philadelphia baptized there 2 December, 1742, and buried there 16 June, 1784, and (8) Marcas baptized there 1 February, 174$\frac{5}{6}$. Stephen Byne (Q) was buried at Catsfield 3 May, 1777, his wife Sarah having been buried there 17 October, 1776. His son Joseph

(α) In the entry of his baptism he is described as "the son of John Byne of Catsfield and Margaret his wife."

Byne was of Frant, and by his will dated 3 November, 1765, he gave to Mrs. Felicia Budgen (α) of Frant, spinster, his very good friend and neighbour, for her life his copyhold messuage in which he then dwelt with the shop, garden, and field adjoining called Carpenter's Croft, also his household goods during spinsterhood, and a yearly rent charge of £5 out of his land called Browgate in Frant then in the occupation of the Rev. Mr. Delves (β), and Richard Ovenden, and subject to these dispositions gave all his real and personal estate to his brother Stephen Byne (R) absolutely. Joseph Byne was buried at Frant 26 May, 1771; and his will was proved at Lewes by his brother Stephen Byne the executor, 20 August, 1771 (Book A. 62, fol. 424). At the county election in 1774 Stephen Byne (R) described as of Catsfield, voted in respect of a house and land in Frant in the occupation of the Rev. Mr. Delves.

Thomas Byne (R) presumably the son of John Byne (MM), married twice; 1st at Ewhurst 9 May, 1700, with Anna King, and 2ndly at Northiam 2 April, 1725, with Sarah Chasemor. He had issue, all by his first wife, (1) *Thomas Byne*, baptized at Ewhurst 11 September, 1702; (2) *Henry Bine* born 11 and baptized there 13 April, 1705; (3) *John Bine* baptized there 27 April, 1707, and three stillborn children buried there 9 November, 1709; 5 March, 171$\frac{0}{1}$, and 10 December, 1712 respectively. In his will dated 13 February, 173$\frac{2}{3}$, in which he is described as of Ewhurst, thatcher, he men-

(α) Felicia Budgen was buried at Frant 9 October, 1781.
(β) William Delves, B.A., rector of Frant, 1741-1784.

tions his wife Sarah and his sons Thomas and John. He was buried at Ewhurst 28 March, 1733, and his will was proved by his last named sons at Lewes 9 April, 1733. Of these sons Thomas seems to be the Thomas Bine, who by his wife Sarah had issue, Elizabeth, baptized at Westfield 8 October, 1732, and Sarah baptized there 20 January, 173$\frac{3}{4}$; and John to be the John Bine, married at Ewhurst 5 July, 1752, to Mary Fisher, who by his will dated 13 November, 1755, in which he is described as of Ewhurst, thatcher, devised to his wife Mary in fee his copyhold messuages and lands holden of the manor of Rothersbridge, and subject to small bequests in favour of his brother Thomas Bine, and his brother's children, bequeathed his stock, cattle, household goods, money, and other effects to his wife absolutely, and appointed her sole executrix. He was buried at Ewhurst 27 October, 1782, and his will was proved 11 November, 1782, by his relict Mary Bine at Lewes (Book A. 64, fol. 543). Mary Bine died 22 March, 1807 (α), and probate of her will was, 7 May, 1807, granted at Lewes to Elizabeth Baker the sole executrix.

(α) On a stone in Ewhurst churchyard is: "*In memory of John Bine who died Oct*^{r} 21 1782 *aged* 75 *years and six months*," and of "*Mary wife of John Bine who died March* 22nd 1807 *aged* 87 *years*," with some doggerel.

APPENDIX A (*ante*, page 39).

The Bynes of Carshalton co. Surrey.

S shewn above the only son of James Byne of Carshalton, the fourth son of William Byne of Rowdell, who attained maturity was *Henry Byne* (A).

Henry Byne (A) was baptized at Carshalton 15 February, 160$\frac{7}{8}$, and married with Anne, daughter of Owen Bray of Chobham, co. Surr. By deed dated 23 February, 163$\frac{4}{5}$, Henry Byne (A) conveyed to Edward Burrish some land at Deptford by way of sale (*a*). By his will dated 19 September, 1654, in which he is described as Henry Bynd of Carshalton, gent., he directed that his body should be buried in the chancel of Carshalton Church, near to his late wife, and devised a messuage and closes of land in Camberwell and Wandsworth to his eldest son Henry upon trust to sell the same for and towards the raising of portions for his youngest children, namely, his daughters Mary, Elizabeth, Hester, Dorothy, Ann, Martha, and Regina, and his sons Edmund, Thomas, and Richard; and after declaring that his daughters Mary and Elizabeth should each have one fifth part and that the residue of his personal estate should be equally divided amongst the others, he bequeathed to his daughter Elizabeth one table diamond ring, and gave to his son Owen an annuity

(*a*) Close Rolls, 10 Car. 1, pt. 31-9. James Byne the father of Henry Byne (A) had sold or mortgaged land at Deptford to T. Phelps in 1619 (Feet of Fines, Kent, Trin. 17 Jac. 1).

of £8 out of his tithes and parsonage of Carshalton, and devised to his son Henry the messuage the testator then dwelt in with all lands belonging thereto and the right of presentation to the Vicarage of Carshalton and the residue of his real estate. Henry Byne (A) was buried at Carshalton 23 September, 1654, and his will was proved 10 November, 1654, before the Judges for probate of wills at Westminster by his son Henry the sole executor (P.C.C. 226 Alchin). Henry Byne (A) had issue (1) *Henry Byne* (B), (2) *Owen Byne* baptized at Carshalton 4 August, 1630, who died a bachelor and was buried there 7 December, 1686, (3) *James Byne* (A) baptized there 6 December, 1631, who died early, (4) *Edmund Byne* baptized there 24 October, 1633, (5) Anne baptized there 18 January, 163$\frac{5}{6}$, and buried there 20 March, 163$\frac{5}{6}$, (6) Mary baptized there 30 May, 1637, (7) Elizabeth baptized there October, 1638, (8) *Thomas Byne* baptized there 27 February, 16$\frac{39}{40}$, (9) Hester baptized there 1 December, 1641, (10) Dorothy baptized there 8 February, 164$\frac{2}{3}$, (11) *Richard Byne*, (12) Ann, (13) Martha and (14) Regina (α). Apparently James Byne (A), Edmund Byne, and Thomas Byne all died unmarried. Hester, one of the daughters of Henry Byne (A), was married about December, 1667, to Zachary Symes, citizen and haberdasher of London (β); Dorothy, another of such daughters, was married to Arthur Seare; and Martha, another of such daughters, was married in 168$\frac{3}{4}$ (γ) to John Nelme of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, M.A., cler., who was Rector of Beddington, co. Surr., from 1684 to his death, and Vicar of Carshalton from 16 December, 1690, to his death. Martha Nelme was buried at Beddington 8 July, 1686, and John Nelme was buried there 19 May, 1703 (δ).

(α) The baptismal registers of Carshalton are wanting from 14 March, 164$\frac{4}{5}$, to 23 November, 1650.

(β) License dated 3 December, 1667 (Harl. Soc., vol. xxxiii, p. 224).

(γ) License dated 23 January, 168$\frac{3}{4}$, for the marriage at St. Catharine Cree church.

(δ) Letters of Administration were, 9 July, 1703, granted out of P.C.C. (Act Book, 1703, fol. 137[b]) of the effects of John Nelme to Henry Byne (c)

Henry Byne (B) was baptized at Carshalton 12 February, 162$\frac{8}{9}$, married with Susanna, daughter of Abel Roper (α), and had seven children: (1) *Henry Byne* (C), (2) *Abel Byne*, baptized at Carshalton, 2 February, 166$\frac{6}{7}$, and buried there 9 August, 1681, (3) Susannah, baptized there 24 February, 166$\frac{7}{8}$, who was married, 1691, to Edward Bearcroft of Clements Inn (β), (4) Ann, baptized at Carshalton 30 September, 1669, who was married there 1 September, 1687 (the license in the Commissary Court of Surrey being dated 25 August, 1687), to Philip Bridall, and was buried there 19 November, 1694, (5) *Charles Byne* (A), (6) *James Byne*, baptized at Carshalton 6 April, 1673, and buried there 16 May, 1674, and (7) Joyce, baptized there 7 April, 1675. His wife and his daughter Joyce were both buried at Carshalton 15 April, 1675. Henry Byne (B) conveyed a moiety of the rectorial tithes of Carshalton to the vicar of the parish and his successors (γ); and he also presented to the church there a massive silver flagon inscribed "*The comunion flagon of the parish church of Carshalton in the county of Surry. The guift of Henry Byne Gent.* 1673" (δ). He purchased the manor of Claygate in the Hundred of Kingston, co. Surr. (ε), during the minority of Elizabeth Nelme, the daughter of John Nelme, and 3 May, 1706, when Elizabeth Nelme had attained twenty-one, were granted to her (P.C.C. Act Book, 1706, fol. 98).

(α) Abel Roper, born as stated in his will at Atherston, co. Warwick, was a member of the Stationers' Company in 1638 (Arber's Transcript, vol. iv, pp. 429, 481). He was Master in 1676, and gave to the Company a silver flagon weighing 34 oz. 13 dwts. (*ibid.*, vol. v, p. lxv). He was buried at St. Dunstan's in the West, 6 February, 167$\frac{9}{80}$, having by his will dated 11 June, 1679, given legacies to his cousin Henry Herringman and his daughter Elizabeth, and made his own son-in-law, Henry Byne (B), his residuary legatee, and appointed Henry Byne (B) and Henry Herringman his executors, who proved such will, 4 March, 167$\frac{9}{80}$, in P.C.C. (40 Bath).

(β) Foster's London Marr. Lic., col. 104. Visitation of Worcester, 1682-3, ed. by Metcalfe, p. 13.

(γ) Britton and Brayley's Hist. of Surr., vol. iv, p. 69.

(δ) Surr. Arch. Coll., vol. vii, p. 149. *Ibid.*, vol. xii, p. 178.

(ε) Britton and Brayley's Hist. of Surr., vol. iii, p. 167. Claygate was sold by the Bynes in 1727 to Lord Chancellor King.

and also the manor of Upper Court Lodge in the parish of Woldingham in the same county (α) which was conveyed to him by John Gresham by deed dated 28 May, 1673. He also owned lands at Newchurch and in Romney Marsh, co. Kanc. (β). By deed dated 21 December, 1680, Henry Byne (δ), who at the instance of the minister, churchwardens, and overseers of the poor of the parish of Carshalton had recovered a fund of £200 belonging to the Muschamp charity by means of a suit in Chancery, did, in pursuance of an arrangement between him and the inhabitants of the parish come to at a meeting held 13 April, 1680, grant to the parties to such deed of the 4th part, of whom two were Henry Herringman and Henry Byne (c), twenty acres of pasture land in Carshalton for the purpose of the charity he retaining the £200 (γ). On 2 May, 1691, Josias Dewye of Carshalton filed a bill in Chancery against Henry Byne (B) claiming to be entitled to one moiety of the advowson of Carshalton under a title derived through Catharine, wife of William Foster and a sister of Sence Fromond. To this bill Henry Byne (B) on 13 May, 1691, filed what was called a demurrer, alleging that he had presented to the vicarage as the undoubted patron on successive vacancies in 1661, 1674, and 1690 (δ). It appears from the Liber Institutionum, 1660-1702,

(α) Britton and Brayley's Hist. of Surr., vol. iv, p. 214. Upper Court Lodge was sold by the Bynes in 1795 to William Bryant. Manning's Hist. of Surr., vol. ii, p. 418, and see *re* Byne reported in 1 Vesey and Beames, p. 316.

(β) Turner *v.* Byne. Chanc. Proc., B. and A., Hammond, before 1714, Bundle 332, No. 54. There are many suits in Chancery to which he was a party principally in his capacity of, or in connection with work done as, an attorney, but they are of no interest except that in Thorold *v.* Byne (Chanc. Proc., Bridges, before 1714, Bundle 566), Henry Byne (B), being sued by certain persons claiming to be devisees of Edward Bray of some land called Flaxland, set up that he was nephew and heir at law of Edward Bray, and that Edward Bray, having turned Monk in Flanders and become civilly dead, was incapable of disinheriting his heir at law.

(γ) Thirteenth Report of Charity Commissioners (1825), pp. 562-3.

(δ) Dewye *v.* Byne, Chanc. Proc., B. and A., Collins, before 1714, Bundle 265.

pp. 194[a] and 194[b], that Henry Byne (B) had presented Isaac Cowper who was instituted 12 October, 1661; Thomas Bradley who was instituted 21 October, 1674; and John Nelme who was instituted 16 December, 1690. Henry Byne (B) practised as an attorney at law in Clifford's Inn (α). By his will dated 28 January, 169$\frac{6}{7}$, Henry Byne (B) gave to his son Charles Byne £1,200 and his chamber and furniture in Clifford's Inn and all his law books and to his son Bridall (β) and to his son and daughter Bearcroft £10 a piece for mourning and one of his silver salvers, and after making pecuniary bequests to his grandson, Edward Bearcroft (γ), his son Bridall's four children (δ), his nephew Henry Byne (D), his brother Edmund Byne, his sisters Mynors, Symes, Seares, and Eden, his nephew Robert Webber, his brothers Bridall and Herringman and their wives, his brother Nelme and others, he gave to his worthy friend and relative Anthony Bowyer, Esq[e] (ε), 40*s*. to be laid out in a book of divinity, and devised his three houses in Bishopsgate Street, London, to his son Henry Byne (C) in trust to sell for the use of his will and he gave the residue of his estate to his son Henry, and he devised to his son Henry and his heirs two closes of land called Hogsbridge Close and Pittercroft in Carshalton of the yearly value of £7 10*s*. in trust to buy and bring down in the summertime from London to Carshalton five chaldron of Sea Coals, which in the winter, between 1 November and 1 February, were to be distributed amongst ten of the

(α) In the Diary of Dean Davies (Camd. Soc.), p. 27, under date 27 June, 1689, occurs this passage, "I then dined with Mr. Bowyer" (who was Anthony Bowyer) "at Mr. Binn's chamber at Clifford's Inn."

(β) Philip Bridall was admitted of Lincoln's Inn, as of Middlesex, arm., 11 June, 1675, but in the register of his marriage he is described as of the Inner Temple.

(γ) Captain in the Oxford Blues at the Battle of Dettingen (1743).

(δ) Philip Bridall's son Henry was baptized at Carshalton, 2 February, 169$\frac{0}{1}$, and buried there 19 May, 1697, and his son Edward was buried there 23 November, 1694.

(ε) See *ante*, p. 51, and *supra*, note (α).

poorest ancientest housekeepers and inhabitants of Carshalton who frequented the parish church and were not guilty of cutting and stealing wood, his son Henry to have the residue of the profits of such closes of land (α). Henry Byne (B) was buried at Carshalton 2 August, 1697, and his will was proved by Henry Byne (C) 9 November, 1697 (P.C.C. 222, Pyne).

Henry Byne (C) was baptized at Carshalton 18 November, 1665, matriculated at Lincoln College, Oxford, 8 April, 1682, and was admitted of the Inner Temple in 1684 (β). He married 4 August, 1685, at Carshalton (the license in the Commissary Court of Surrey being dated 20 July, 1685), with Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Herringman, citizen and stationer of London, by Alice his wife (γ). They had issue: (1) Alicia, baptized at Carshalton 27 May and buried there 20 June, 1686, and (2) James Herringman Byne, who was baptized at Carshalton 22 December, 1687, as James Byne, died 2 March (δ) and was buried at Carshalton 7 March, 170$\frac{4}{5}$, and who by his will dated 27 February, 170$\frac{4}{5}$, gave all his personal estate to his father. Such will, the witnesses to which were Edmund Byne and Philip Bridall, was proved 22 March, 170$\frac{4}{5}$ (P.C.C. 47, Gee). His mother, Elizabeth, was buried at Carshalton 19 January, 168$\frac{7}{8}$, and the following inscription to her memory was placed on a tablet on the east wall of the chancel in Carshalton Church: "*Near this place lyes the body of Elizabeth Byne the wife of Henry Byne the younger of this parish Gent. She dyed in childbed*

(α) See also Thirteenth Report of Charity Commissioners (1825), p. 562.

(β) His name appears in the Inner Temple Records, vol. iii, under dates 28 May, 1692, February, 1698, and November, 1703, and in 1707 when £10 15*s*. was paid to him for damages sustained by new buildings having stopped up his end lights.

(γ) Surr. Arch. Coll., vol. vii, p. 145. For an account of the "costly and imposing" monument to the memory of Henry and Alice Herringman in Carshalton church, see Brayley and Walford's Hist. of Surrey, vol. iii, p. 297, and Surr. Arch. Coll., vol. vii, pp. 67 and 147.

(δ) Urlwyn *v.* Byne, Chanc. Proc., B. and A., 1714-58, Reynardson, 2678.

of James Byne the 13th day of January Anno Domini 1687 in the 19th year of her age. She was the daughter of Henry and Alice Herringman of this parish who in remembrance of their child erected this monument" (α). Henry Byne (C) was one of the justices for the county of Surrey of the White Lion House of Correction in Southwark between 1693 and 1718 (β). He died 24 March and was buried at Carshalton 2 April, 1724. By his will, dated 26 March, 1723, he gave to his niece Anne Byne £500 over and above the £500 he formerly gave her, and to each of her two sons, Henry (E) and Charles (B), £500, to his brother-in-law Edward Bearcroft £2,000, to his cousin Mary Minors £200, to his cousin Anne Foster £100, to Mrs. Rachel Grimes £100, to his cousin Robert Webber £200, to his uncle Edmund Byne £100, to Sir William Hamand, Mr. George Stanlake, and Mr. Paul Castelnau £20 each, to his servants £10 each, and to the Carshalton poor £20, and after giving directions as to continuing an annuity under the will of Mrs. Herringman he ordered that within three months after his death the deeds relating to the settlement by his father of a moiety of the tithes of Carshalton on the vicar and his successors should be put in the chest of Carshalton parish church, and he gave the residue of the rectorial tithes of Carshalton to the vicar of the parish and his successors, and devised his real estate to his brother Charles Byne (A) for life, and after his decease charged with rent charges of £100 a year in favour of his sister-in-law Elizabeth Byne for life and his niece Anne Byne for life, he devised such real estate in default of male issue of Charles Byne (A) to his cousin Henry Byne (D) and his niece Anne Byne his wife and the survivor of them until their son Henry (E) should be 21 and after that time to him for life and then to his issue male in strict settlement with remainder to Charles Byne (B) for life, and then to his issue male in strict

(α) Aubrey's Hist. of Surr., vol. ii, p. 180. Manning's Hist. of Surr., vol. ii, p. 514.

(β) Surr. Arch. Coll., vol. iii, p. 205.

settlement with divers remainders over, and he bequeathed the residue of his personal estate to Charles Byne (A) making him and Edward Bearcroft executors of his will (α). This will was proved by Charles Byne (A) alone in P.C.C. (74, Bolton). It appears from the schedule to one of the answers filed in the suit of Byne *v.* Lodge hereinafter mentioned that Henry Byne (C) owned two houses in Bishopsgate Street, the mansion house and grounds of Carshalton, and several farms in Carshalton, Croydon, Mitcham, and Woldingham.

CHARLES BYNE (A) was baptized at Carshalton 23 February, 167½, and married 21 December, 1714, at St. Dionis Backchurch, with Elizabeth Nelme, born and baptized at Beddington, 16 November, 1684, the only child of John Nelme, cler., above named (β), by Martha (Byne) his wife. Charles Byne (A) by his will dated 20 May, 1723, gave his real estate to his wife Elizabeth for her life, and after her decease to his daughter Ann Byne and her heirs, and directed that his personal estate should be divided between them. One of the witnesses to this will was his uncle Edmund

(α) Byne *v.* Byne (Bill filed 10 June, 1724), Chanc. Proc., B. and A., 1714-58, Zincke, Bundle 1707, was a suit to establish this will. Henry Byne (C) and his brother Charles Byne (A) were sued by bill filed 11 May, 1716, as the owners of "The Roebuck" in Cheapside (Thomas Gill *v.* Byne, Chanc. Proc., B. and A., 1714-58, Reynardson, 2351). From the suit of Combe *v.* Byne in which the bill was filed, 17 June, 1708 (Chanc. Proc., B. and A., Reynardson, before 1714, Bundle 469, No. 42), it appears that Henry Byne (C) had demised for twenty-one years "a capital messuage built for a tavern by Francis Knight, late of East Greenwich, Esq., on the ground whereon his dwelling-house stood, until burnt down by the dreadfull fire of London in 1666, and which said tavern was called the Bull Head, and since the Ship, wherein Richard Alsop, citizen and vintner of London, lately dwelt and then and now called the Rummer situate in or near Cheapside alias Westcheape in the parish of Allhallows, Honey lane."

(β) See *ante*, p. 174, note (δ). The register of Beddington states that Elizabeth Nelme "was borne on the 16th day of Nov. 1684 about 9 of the clocke in the morning & baptized in the evening of the same day."

Byne. Charles Byne (A) was buried at Carshalton, 17 July, 1725 (α), and his will was proved by his relict 26 July, 1725 (P.C.C. 149 Romney). Charles Byne (A) had two children (1) Elizabeth, born 14 January, baptized at Carshalton, 5 February, and buried there 8 February, 171$\frac{5}{6}$, and (2) Ann, born 19 and baptized at Carshalton 22 February, 171$\frac{7}{8}$, who died a spinster 16 April and was buried at Carshalton 26 April, 1737 (β), and of whose estate letters of administration were granted to her "mother Elizabeth Hollier," out of P.C.C. 25 May, 1737. The widow Elizabeth had, 25 January, 172$\frac{7}{8}$, been remarried at Charterhouse Chapel to William Hollier, cler., then Vicar of Carshalton (γ), and as Elizabeth Hollier she was buried at Carshalton 20 April, 1751. Letters of administration of the goods of Ann Byne left unadministered were granted out of P.C.C. in August, 1761, to Edmund Lodge, cler.

Edmund Byne, the fourth son of Henry Byne (A), was of Carshalton. On 25 June, 1664, a warrant was issued from the Treasury, authorizing the Receiver of the Hearth money in Surrey to pay to Edmund Byne described as of Carshalton, £40 for his pains in finding out the true number of hearths in that county; and from an entry under date 18 June, 1667, it appears that he was clerk of the peace for Surrey (δ). By his will dated 2 January, 172$\frac{5}{6}$, he gave his tenement in West

(α) Urlwyn *v.* Byne, *ubi supra.* Byne *v.* Byne, Chanc. Proc., 1714-58, Zincke, Bundle 1708.

(β) Gent. Mag., vol. vii, p. 253: "Died 16 April 1737 Miss Bynes at Carshalton Surrey aged 19 with £30,000."

(γ) William Hollier, B.A., of Brasenose College, Oxford, and M.A. of Caius College, Cambridge (Venn's Caius Coll., vol. i, p. 523), was inducted to Carshalton, 18 November, 1703, and buried there 15 March, 173$\frac{6}{7}$ (Lyson's Environs, vol. i, p. 100, Surr. Arch. Coll., vol. vii, p. 147).

(δ) Cal. of Treasury Books, vol. i, p. 605, and vol. ii, p. 14.

Street, Carshalton, one acre of land in Wallington Common Field, and all other his freehold lands in Carshalton subject to a rent charge of £5 in favour of his niece Mary Minors (α), unto his nephew, the Rev. Henry Byne (D) and Ann his wife until their eldest son should attain 21, and after that time to their eldest son Henry Byne (E) during his life, with remainder to his first and other sons, and for default of such issue to Charles Byne (B), their younger son, with remainders over. And he bequeathed "to my neece Mary Minors £100 to my nephew the Rev^d. Henry Byne (D) £200 to my nephew Robert Webber (β) £200 to my neece Elizabeth relict of my late nephew Charles Byne (A) £20 and £10 more upon trust for Elizabeth Syms daughter of my late nephew Stafford Syms to the Rev^d. Mr. William Hollier Vicar of Carshalton £20 to my nephew Henry Seare £50 to my cousins Arthur Seare and Frances his sister £50 apiece to my nephew Edward Bearcroft and to his daughter Elizabeth Bearcroft and my neece Ann Foster £20 apiece To . . . Williams shoemaker who intermaryed with the daughter of my late sister Syms £10 to my servants 20*s*. a piece and £5 to the poor of Carshalton to my cousin Ann Byne daughter of my late nephew Charles Byne (A) my padd nagg to whom I give the residue of my personall estate." By a codicil dated 29 January, 172$\frac{7}{8}$, he in-

(α) Mary Minors was buried at Carshalton 21 October, 1751, having by her will dated 8 May, 1751, and proved in P.C.C., 29 February, 1752 (44 Bettesworth), directed that she should be buried in Carshalton church, near to the pew belonging to the Bynes, and given legacies to her cousins Anne Byne, of Ponteland, Charles Webber, the Rev. Wm. Webber, and Elizabeth Simms, and made her cousin, Anne Byne of Ponteland, residuary legatee and executrix.

(β) Robert Webber, senior, who was of St. John the Evangelist's in the city of Westminster, gent., was buried at Carshalton, 15 May, 1730, and his will, dated 18 October, 1729, was proved 23 May, 1730, in P.C.C. (143 Auber).

creased the legacy for Elizabeth Syms. Edmund Byne was buried at Carshalton 3 March, 172$\frac{7}{8}$, and his will and codicil were proved 21 March, 172$\frac{7}{8}$, by the executors William Hollier, cler.: and Henry Seares (P.C.C. 73 Brook); and 21 August, 1761, letters of administration with the same will and codicil annexed, were granted to Edmund Lodge, cler., the administrator of Ann Byne the residuary legatee.

This extinguishes the male line of descent from James Byne the fourth son of William Byne of Rowdell except through Richard Byne the youngest son of Henry Byne (A). Richard Byne married in 1681 with Rachel Lea (α), daughter of Francis Lea of Streatham, co. Surr., gent., by Rachel his wife. They had an only child, Henry Byne (D) (β). Dorothy Appleby of St. Saviour's, Southwark, widow of John Appleby, esquire, by her will dated 8 November, 1681, and proved 18 May, 1682 (P.C.C. 52 Cottle), devised to her kinswoman Rachel, wife of Richard Byne of St. Saviour's, grocer, seven messuages, one called the Frying Pan, and the six others being situate behind it, and bequeathed to her £500 (γ). John Appleby, by his will dated 9 July, 1680, gave Rachel Lea, afterwards Byne, £100. "Mr. Richard Byne Grocer in Southwark," was buried at Carshalton 16 June, 1685, and letters of administration of his effects were, 30 June, 1685, granted out of P.C.C. to his widow Rachel.

Henry Byne (D), cler., who was born in 1684, was of Merton College, Oxford, where he matriculated 23 March, 1$\frac{699}{700}$, and proceeded 9 November, 1703, to the degree of B.A. and 28 June, 1709, to that of M.A. He became a fellow of that

(α) The license in Faculty Office is dated 4 May, 1681.

(β) In Manning's Hist. of Surr. Henry Byne (D) is placed as a son of James Byne (A), but in the entry of his matriculation at Oxford he is described as the son of Richard Byne of Southwell, which is evidently an error for Southwark.

(γ) 22 Sur. Arch. Coll., pp. 2-8.

college, and was proctor in 1713, and in 1717 was instituted Vicar of Ponteland, co. Northumberland (α). He married with his cousin Ann, daughter of Philip Bridall. He had two sons, (1) *Henry Byne* (E), and (2) *Charles Byne* (B), and three daughters, Ann and Elizabeth who both died unmarried in 1741, and Isabella, who was married 29 March, 1758, at Ponteland, to Ralph Carr of Dunston Hill, co. Durham, and Hedgley, co. Northumberland (β), died 30 January, 1797, and was buried at Ponteland. Henry Byne (D) died 28 November, and was buried 6 December, 1731, at Ponteland (γ), having by his will dated 25 November, 1731, given £5 to the poor of Ponteland, and the rest of his estate to his wife Ann, who proved the same 27 March, 1732 (P.C.C. 65 Bedford). She is the Ann Byne, widow, who 30 March, 1741, entered into an agreement with George Alder of Alnham, co. Northumberland, for the purchase of certain lands in Alnham and elsewhere in Northumberland, for £4,514 4*s.* 9*d.* and divers annuities (δ). She died 10 April, 1769, and was buried at Ponteland church. Henry Byne (D) was lessee for a long term of years under Merton College of the rectorial tithes of Ponteland and Embleton.

Henry Byne (E) was born 14 December, 1713, and was for some time of Morpeth, co. Northumberland, where he died in 1760. He married with a lady named Ward. On 22 June, 1737, Henry Byne (E) exhibited a bill in chancery against Edmund Lodge, cler., his mother Ann Byne, and others as defendants, alleging that his father and mother had during his minority

(α) See also Hutchinson's Hist. of Northumberland, ed. 1778, vol. ii, p. 322, and in 1725 he was sued as such vicar in Anderson *v.* Byne (Chanc. Proc., B. and A., 1714-58, Reynardson, 2624).

(β) Visitation of England and Wales, vol. vi, p. 159. Ralph Carr died 7 May, 1806.

(δ) Gent. Mag., 1731, part i, p. 540. In the bill in Byne *v.* Alder, filed 29 May, 1741 (Chanc. Proc., B. and A., 1714-58, Reynardson, 2555), the date of his death is given. This suit was brought by his widow, Ann Byne, against George Alder, in connection with mortgage transactions between him as mortgagor, and Henry Byne (D) and Ann his widow as mortgagees.

(ε) The Genealogist, vol. vii, N.S., p. 182.

mismanaged the properties in which he was interested under the wills of Henry Byne (c) and Edmund Byne, and also complaining that since he had attained 21 his mother had presented Edmund Lodge, cler., to the Vicarage of Carshalton vacant by the death of William Hollier, under the title of a conveyance which she pretended that Henry Byne (E) had made to her of the two next presentations, with the view of presenting his brother Charles Byne (B) thereto in case he entered into holy orders (α). The Bishop of Winchester in his answer stated that such a conveyance had been produced to him; and Edmund Lodge, "formerly Vicar of this parish," was buried at Carshalton 2 March, 1781 (β). The issue of Henry Byne (E) were: (1) Barbara, born 25 February, 1739, who died 29 September, 1755, (2) Anne, born 20 February, 1742, who was married to Lt.-Gen. John Skerrett (γ), (3) Isabella, born 16 April, 1745, who died an infant, and (4) Henry Byne (F).

Henry Byne (F), born at Morpeth 13 May, 1746, and educated at the free school in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, was admitted a pensioner of St. John's College, Cambridge, 29 September, 1764 (δ), and proceeded to the degree of B.A. in 1769. He was of Carshalton, and married in 1770 with Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Hesketh of Rufford, co. Lancs., Bart., by his wife Sarah (Plumbe) (ε), but had no issue by her. He was

(α) Byne *v.* Lodge. Chanc. Proc., B. and A., 1714-58, Reynardson, 2691. The pleadings state the date of birth of Henry Byne (E).

(β) His will was proved by his widow, Mary Lodge, 24 March, 1781 (P.C.C. 149 Webster).

(γ) There is in St. Paul's Cathedral a memorial to her only son, Major-Gen. John Byne Skerrett, who was killed at the age of thirty-six in the assault on Bergen-op-Zoom on the night of the 8-9 March, 1814. There is also a mural tablet to his memory in St. George's chapel in the cathedral church of St. Nicholas of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. See Alison's Hist. of Europe, vol. xiii, p. 8.

(δ) Admission Books, vol. iii, p. 169. In the entry he is described as son of Henry Byne, Esq., of Northumberland.

(ε) Baines, Hist. of Lancs. (ed. 1836), vol. iii, p. 426. Gent. Mag., vol. xl, p. 590.

Sheriff of Surrey 4 February, 1791, to 3 February, 1792. He was at one time possessed of the manor of Howleigh in the Hundred of Reigate (α), and of the manor of Lodge in the parish of Horley (β), both in co. Surr., as well as of the estate at Carshalton (γ) and of property at Mitcham and elsewhere in Surrey; but before his death he, either alone or in conjunction with Henry Byne (G), disposed of most of these properties (δ). Henry Byne (F), by his will dated 1 September, 1815, gave all his messuages, lands, and hereditaments in Surrey and Sussex or elsewhere, and all other his worldly estates, real and personal, to Ralph Carr and George Adams as trustees, and appointed them executors. Henry Byne (F) died 20, and was buried at St. Clement's, Hastings, 25 June, 1816. By deed dated 1 July, 1816, Ralph Carr renounced and disclaimed the trust and executorship, and this will with a codicil was proved in P.C.C. by George Adams alone (ε).

Charles Byne (B), the younger son of Henry Byne (D), was baptized at Ponteland 3 June, 1720, was of Lincoln College, Oxford, where he proceeded to the degree of B.A. 28 November, 1743, and to that of M.A. 11 July, 1746, and is said to have been a Captain in the 3rd Dragoon Guards. He is described as of Chard, co. Som., in a deed of settlement dated 11 November, 1767, and was at one time of Alphington, co. Devon. He died in 1791, having married thrice: 1st, with Susanna, daughter of Robert Bew, by whom

(α) Britton and Brayley's Hist. of Surr., vol. iv, p. 227.

(β) *Ibid.*, p. 275.

(γ) Coll. Top. et Gen., vol. iii, p. 162, note (α). Lyson's Environs (ed. 1796), vol. i, p. 135. He sold the advowson of Carshalton to John Cator. *Ibid.* (ed. 1811), vol. i, p. 100.

(δ) See Byne *v.* Vivian, 5 Ves., 604. Byne *v.* Potter, 5 Ves., 304[a] and 609. Clarke *v.* Byne, 13 Ves., 383[b].

(ε) There is in the National Gallery a portrait by L. F. Abbott of Henry Byne (F). His armorial bookplates are indexed under numbers 4732-4734 in the Catalogue of the Franks Collection at Brit. Mus., vol. i, p. 164.

he had issue (1) *Charles Byne* (c); 2ndly, 12 March, 1751, with the Lady Grace Montgomery, daughter of Alexander, 9th Earl of Eglinton, by his third wife Susanna, daughter of Sir Archibald Kennedy, Bart., and who died 15 June, 1751, without issue; and 3rdly, with Frances, daughter of Edmund Basil, by whom he had eight children, namely, (2) *Charles Byne* (D); (3) *George Byne*; (4) *Edward Byne*; (5) *Edmund Byne*, baptized at Alphington 25 March, 1775; (6) *Martin Harland Byne*, baptized there 25 July, 1776, who was of Pembroke College, Oxford, where he matriculated 4 February, 1795, was an officer in the 19th Regiment of Foot, and was murdered at Kandy in Ceylon in 1804; and three daughters, one of whom named Fanny died a spinster, and another of whom named Anna Maria was married at Shrewsbury 5 January, 1796, to Townshend Forester, cler. (α).

CHARLES BYNE (D) (β) was a Captain in the 86th Regiment of Foot.

GEORGE BYNE was an officer in the Royal Marines and married with Elizabeth Harriet, daughter of Henry Kendal, by whom he had issue (1) *George Byne*, who died unmarried; (2) Frances Byne; and (3) Emily Byne, who was married to Barton Tenison.

EDWARD BYNE was an officer in the 28th Light Dragoons and married with Anne de Sousa.

EDMUND BYNE married with a lady named . . . Roberts.

(α) Gent. Mag., vol. lxvi, p. 165. Townshend Forester, son of Cecil Forester of Ross Hall, co. Salop, was born 5 August, 1772, was of Pembroke College, Oxford, D.D. 1812, and died 30 September, 1841. See Foster's Peerage, p. 284.

(β) Either Henry Byne (F) or Charles Byne (D) would appear to have been the Mr. Byne who was Page of Honour to the Queen of George III in 1761 (Gent. Mag., vol. xxxi, p. 431, from the London Gazette of 5 September, 1761).

Charles Byne (c) married with Jane Fowler of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, widow, and had issue (1) *Henry Byne* (G) and (2) Anne Isabella Augusta, born 14 August, 1780, who in September, 1807, was married to Richard Bawden, cler., and died 4 August, 1864 (α).

Henry Byne (G) was born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne 8 September, 1771, and was a Captain in the 3rd Dragoon Guards. He was at one time of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and later of South Shields. He married thrice: 1st, with Mary Ann, second daughter of William Wade, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 71st Regiment, who died in 1795; 2ndly, with . . . Gerard, and 3rdly, 23 September, 1801, with Mary Frances, daughter of Prockter Thomas of Drakes Place, co. Som., and who died 3 June, 1854. By his first wife Henry Byne (G) had issue (1) *Charles Poyntz Byne*, and three daughters, one of whom named Henrietta Poyntz Egerton Byne was born in 1791, died 15 January, 1822, and was buried at South Molton (β), the others being Georgiana, born 1 October, 1790, and Angeline, who both died unmarried; by his second wife he had issue (5) *Edward Byne* and (6) *Edmund Byne*; and by his third wife he had issue (7) *Poyntz Charles Byne* (γ); (8) *Henry Mordaunt Martin Byne*; (9) Elizabeth, who was married to William Tucker of Exeter, and died 11 March, 1881; (10) Beatrice, who died a spinster; and (11) *Frederick Byne*, who died early. Henry Byne (G) died 15 October, 1821, and was buried at

(α) See Tanner *v.* Byne, 1 Simon's Reports, p. 160. Richard Bawden, son of John Bawden, of South Molton, co. Devon, was born 3 August, 1770, and was of Exeter College, Oxford, where he proceeded to the degree of B.A. 1792, and to that of M.A. 1795. He was rector of Warkleigh, co. Devon.

(β) The inscription on her tomb in South Molton churchyard, after stating the date of her death, aged thirty, proceeds: "*She was the second daughter of the late Henry Byne of Satterleigh in the county of Devon Esqre by his first wife Mary Ann second daughter of Lieut. Co^l William Wade of the 78th Infantry.*"

(γ) Charles Poyntz, cler. of Christ Church, Oxford, D.D., prebendary of Llandaff and Durham, who died 10 May, 1809, was an intimate friend of Henry Byne (G).

Satterleigh, co. Devon, in which parish and that of Kingsnympton his third wife possessed considerable property.

Charles Poyntz Byne was born in 1794, and married 25 August, 1818, with Margaret, daughter of Quentin Blackburn. She died in 1857, and he died at Hexham 1 August, 1866, having had six children: (1) *Henry Dennis Withern Wade Byne*, who died at Hexham 11 September, 1846; (2) *William Barry Wade Byne*, baptized at Chittlehampton, co. Devon, 6 January, 1822; (3) *Charles Byne*, born in 1824 (α); (4) *Blackburn Byne*, born in 1826, who died 21 October, 1847; (5) *Richard de Buttevant Barry Byne*, born in 1829, who died 22 September, 1830; and (6) *Redmond Barry Byne*, born 11 February, 1832, who died early. William Barry Wade Byne had a son named *Quentin Blackburn Byne*.

Poyntz Charles Byne, who was born in 1810, married with Elizabeth, daughter of Captain Charlton, R.N., and died without issue 8 January, 1873.

Henry Mordaunt Martin Byne, who was of Satterleigh, was baptized there 18 April, 1813, was of Pembroke College, Oxford, where he matriculated 13 June, 1832. He married with Isabella Jane, daughter of Henry Cormack of Bristol. She died 31 July, 1854, and he died 8 July, 1866, and was buried at Exeter (β). He had issue three children: (1) *Henry*

(α) See Byne *v.* Blackburn, 26 Beav., p. 41. 4 Jur., N. S., 803 and 6 W.R., 861.

(β) In Satterleigh Church is a tablet inscribed: "*In memory of Henry Byne, Esqre of Satterleigh who died* 15th *Oct^r* 1821 *aged* 50. *He married Sept^r* 23rd 1801 *Mary Frances daughter of Prockter Thomas of Drakes Place, Somerset by whom he left five surviving children. In memory also of the above mentioned Mary Frances Byne who died* 3rd *June* 1854 *aged* 73 *relict of the late Henry Byne Esqre of Satterleigh. Also of Henry Mordaunt Martin Byne Esqre youngest son of the above who died at Exeter* 8th *July* 1866 *aged* 50. *Also of his wife Isabella Jane who died at Clifton* 31st *July* 1854 *aged* 44."

Byne (H); (2) Lucy Helen, born 20 December, 1835, who was married 12 June, 1860, to Arthur Thaddeus Searle, a Major-General (retired) in the Indian Staff Corps, and died 4 March, 1881; and (3) Kate Isabel, born 22 July, 1838, who was married 12 April, 1860, to John Hinde Hale of Chesham, co. Bucks, and died 18 January, 1907.

Henry Byne (H), who was also of Satterleigh, was born 11 January, 1835, and was afterwards a banker at Bombay. He married 11 May, 1859, with Anne, daughter of Gregory Cuff Martin of Sligo, died 30 March, 1895, and was buried at Teignmouth, co. Devon. He had issue five children: (1) Isabella Lucy, born 2 April, 1860, and married 1st, 26 April, 1881, to Wilfred George Marshall of Norton Manor, co. Som. (who died 23 April, 1904), and 2ndly, 25 July, 1906, to William Hartley Maud, Captain in the Somerset Light Infantry; (2) Beatrice Maud, born 27 September, 1861, who died 30 March, 1863; (3) *Mordaunt Henry Martin Byne*; (4) *Roland Martin Byne*; and (5) *Loftus St. George Byne.*

Mordaunt Henry Martin Byne, also of Satterleigh, was born 20 September, 1862, and was of Pembroke College, Oxford, where he proceeded to the degree of B.A. 8 June, 1889, and to that of M.A. 24 October, 1889. He is a clerk in Holy Orders. He married at Farnham, co. Surr., 29 April, 1903, with Constance Balfour Bethune, baptized at Worth, co. Suss., 7 June, 1857, daughter of George Cuddington Bethune, cler., B.D., rector of Worth and of Chulmleigh, co. Devon.

Roland Martin Byne, who was born 19 April, 1864, is a Major (retired) in the Royal Marines.

Loftus St. George Byne, who was born 19 September, 1872, graduated June 1894 as M.Sc. at Owen's College (Victoria University), Manchester.

The following inscriptions are in Ponteland church:

On a slab in front of the communion table: "*Sub hoc marmore sitae sunt mortales reliquiae Rev^di viri Henrici Byne A.M., Coll. Merton apud Oxoniam olim socii, hujus ecclesiae parochialis de Ponteland nuper vicarii, supremo tandem die functi xxviii^o Novembris anno salutis humanae* MDCCXXXI^o. *Cujus memoriae sacrum hoc monumentum posuit deflens A.B.*"

In the chancel on a black marble tablet and composed in Latin by the Rev. Dr. Robinson, who succeeded as vicar of Ponteland and thus by him (?) translated: "Near to her father's ashes resteth Miss Anne Byne a young lady remarkable for her beauty and disposition of mind. The excellent gifts of nature she improved by her application to the most elegant arts. So teachable that she scarce seemed to have been taught. Though an inhabitant of the Country—the gracefulness of a Court; Though celebrated for her Beauty, an uncommon humility attended her wherever she moved. The Delight, and above the envy of the Virgins who were her fellows whilst she was hastening to the height of what was laudable in Woman she died of small pox A.D. 1741 and of her age the eighteenth & lies underneath till the Resurrection shall reunite her to a more durable, scarcely to a more beautiful, Body.

"Elizabeth not unworthy of such a Sister, a Partner to the same fatal infection and in the 16th year of her age lies interred near her.

"To her much loved Sisters Isabella the only Conqueress of the fatal Disease at the command of their sorrowful mother placed this stone."

On a tablet in the chancel: "*Near the remains of Henry her husband lie interred those of Mrs Anne Byne who departed this life April* 10th 1769 *aged* 80 *years, thirty eight of which she lived a widow in this place, preferring the welfare of her family, and the rational enjoyment of a virtuous retirement to the noisy*

pleasures of more publick life. As she lived respected, so she died lamented. Isabella her only surviving daughter wife of Ralph Carr esquire of Dunston Hill, conscious how much she owes to so good a mother, gratefully erected this monument to her memory."

Allan Ramsay, after viewing a portrait of Isabella Byne, wrote these lines:

To Mistress Isabella Byne.

To paint his Venus auld Apelles
Chose a' the bonnie maids o' Greece;
Thou need'st nae mair than tak thysel', lass,
To ding the painter and his piece.

APPENDIX B (*ante*, page 78)

It must be borne in mind that a William Byne, presumably the son of William Byne and Agnes his wife, formerly Agnes Daye, was baptized at Burwash 17 February, 156⅔ (See Appendix D), and that the burial of a William Byne on 23 November, 1587, mentioned *ante*, page 78, may relate to either of these or to William Byne, the son of Henry Byne (AA) as there suggested. There were also the following:

1. William Byne buried at Warbleton 6 November, 1606.

2. William Byne, Bynde, or Bine of Arlington (*a*), for his name is spelt in all three ways, married at Piddinghoe 23 July, 1616, with Cicely Capleyn, who was buried at Arlington 17 January, 162⅞, and had issue by her (1) Elizabeth, baptized at Arlington 22 June, 1617, and buried at Piddinghoe 31 May,

(*a*) Gregory Foote of Arlington, by his undated will proved at Lewes 12 December, 1587 (Book A. 8, fol. 126), made Richarde Byne one of the overseers. A Richard Byne was presented at Rye 26 March, 1588, for not going to church but going about the streets in the time of common prayer (Act Books, *ex officio*, 1587-1588).

1636; (2) *William Byne*, baptized at Arlington 19 November, 1620, and buried there 15 May, 1662; and (3) *Henry Byne*, baptized there 29 January, 162$\frac{5}{6}$; and by his second wife, Elizabeth Whate, with whom he married at Arlington 4 November, 1628, he had issue (4) *Richard Byne*, baptized there 13 March, 163$\frac{1}{2}$; (5) *John Byne*, baptized there 19 August, 1634; (6) Elizabeth, baptized there 16 October, 1636; (7) Mary, baptized there 19 March, 16$\frac{39}{40}$; and (8) *Thomas Byne*, baptized there 19 August, 1641. This William Byne was buried at Arlington 6 April, 1662, and 12 April, 1670, his widow, Elizabeth, was remarried there to Alexander Sherwood, who was buried there 11 June, 1672. Richard Byne, described as of Arlington, mason, was presented 9 October, 1663, at the sessions at Lewes for using the trade of a butcher, which was apparently the trade of his father, William Byne (*a*). Richard Byne was buried at Arlington 8 July, 1665, having had issue by his wife Anne (1) *John Byne*, baptized there 1 January, 166$\frac{2}{3}$; and (2) Anne, baptized there 8 July, 1665, who was married there 29 October, 1695, to Richard Wenham. A Mary Byne was buried at Arlington 18 October, 1618, and Mawdelyn Bynde was buried there 21 November, 1628. A John Byne, probably of this family, was buried at Meeching, co. Suss., 5 September, 1699.

3. William Binne of Mayfield, collier, who by his will dated 20 January, 161$\frac{5}{6}$, made bequests to his daughters Jhone, Katherin, and Marye, and to Clare Web, his daughter's daughter, and constituted his wife Dorithie and his son Thomas his executors. This will was proved by *Thomas Bine* (*sic*), the son, 8 June, 1624, in the Peculiar Court of South Malling (Bundle D. 173), the inventory being £53 8*s*. 8*d*.

(*a*) Indictment Books at County Hall, Lewes, vol. iii, p. 14.

APPENDIX C (*ante*, page 109)

A John Byne, born in 1555 at Burwash (α), who appears to be the John at Byne of Penhurst against whom proceedings in the Archdeaconry Court were taken in 1585, for what is not stated (β), and who also appears to be the John Byne who was one of the churchwardens of Burwash in 1592, and who also as churchwarden there was 19 June, 1594, cited in the same court as to repairs to the church (γ), made his will dated 3 February, 161$\frac{3}{4}$, wherein he is described as then of Wadhurst, yeoman, and thereby, after directing that he should be buried in the churchyard of Burwash, and giving 20*s*. to the poor there, and 10*s*. to the poor of Wadhurst, gave to his "only sonne Thomas and his heires" all his lands, tenements, and hereditaments within the parishes of Burwash, Catsfield, and Penhurst, and all his household stuff and implements of husbandry at his house in Burwash, "and remayninge nowe in the house of Abraham Manser my sonne in law (δ) as also all such householde stuffe as is nowe in the custodye of Henry Goldsmyth my sonne in law at Tunbridge," and after directing that the lands were to be managed by his executors during the minority of Thomas, he bequeathed to Elizabeth Manser his eldest daughter £5, to Ellen his second daughter £5, to Faintnot Goldsmith his third daughter £5, to Mary his fourth daughter £100, to his fifth daughter Judith £100, and to his sixth daughter Anne

(α) On 29 May, 1604, John Byne of Burwash, yeoman, aged forty-nine, was a witness as to the boundaries of that parish (Deposition Books, 1604-1607).

(β) Act Books, *ex officio*, under date 24 July, 1585.

(γ) Act Books, *ex officio*, 1591-1593, fol. 91^{b} and 1593-1595.

(δ) Abraham Manser, who was a son of Robert Manser of Hightown in Wadhurst, left a will and codicil dated 11 April, 1627, and proved 31 May, 1627, in P.C.C. (55 Skynner) in which he calls Stephen Byne (A) a kinsman.

£100; and he empowered his daughter Judith, if her portion were not paid when due, to enter and sell one piece of land called "Sonant Meadowe lyinge ryghte to the Towne of Burwash and a piece of land called Hoppers Crofte adjoyninge to myne orchard in the saide Towne," and he appointed Abraham "Maunser" to be executor and Henry Goldsmith to be overseer. This John Byne was buried at Burwash 10 February, 161$\frac{3}{4}$, and his will, which was attested by John Byne and John Hatley (α), was proved 23 May, 1614, by Abraham Manser (P.C.C. 43 Lawe). His issue were (1) Elizabeth, baptized at Burwash 21 October, 1582, married there 27 December, 1600, to Abraham Maunser, and remarried at Framfield 17 June, 1628, to Magnus Byne (A); (2) Ellen baptized there 25 July, 1585; (3) Faintnot married 1st to Henry Goldsmith (β), and 2ndly 9 October, 1638, at Chiddingly, to Richard Thunder (γ); (4) Mary baptized at Burwash 20 August, 1592, and married at Wadhurst 24 April, 1617, to Francis Lucas; (5) *Thomas Byne* baptized at Burwash 23 November, 1595; (6) Judith baptized there 23 May, 1602, and married at Wadhurst 4 June, 1622, to John Baker; and (7) Anne. THOMAS BYNE the son

(α) John Hatley, cler. M.A., was vicar of Wadhurst, 1603-32. He was ordained priest 31 March, 1597, presented to the vicarage by Thomas Aynscombe, senior, and Thomas Aynscombe, junior, of Mayfield, gentlemen, and inducted 17 March, 160$\frac{3}{4}$ (Visitation Book of Deanery of South Malling, 1606-1640).

(β) Henry Goldsmith was churchwarden of Burwash, 1623, and was buried there 15 January, 163$\frac{4}{5}$. By his will dated 24 May, 1632, in which he is described as of Burwash, gent., he gave to his wife, Faintnot, for life (among other benefits) a yearly rent charge of £12 out of his freehold lands called Courtlands, containing sixty-four acres and other specified lands in Burwash, and subject thereto devised all his real estates in Burwash or elsewhere to his only son Henry Goldsmith in fee; and by a codicil dated 27 May, 1632, he appointed his "cousin, Stephen Byne" (A) and his brother-in-law, Mark Conney of Burwash, overseers. His will and codicil were proved at Lewes, 6 February, 163$\frac{4}{5}$, by Henry Goldsmith the son (Book A. 23, fol. 205).

(γ) The license at Lewes is dated 4 October, 1638. On 3 February, 1634, Richard Thunder of Chiddingly, yeoman, when a witness, was described as born there and aged forty-one (Deposition Books of Archdeaconry Court).

was buried at Wadhurst 5 October, 1618, and letters of administration of his effects were granted 22 October, 1618, to his sister, Faintnot Goldsmith, out of P.C.C.

APPENDIX D

Unidentified Bynes from Registers.

Ashburnham.

1685. September 17. Richard Pettibon (*a*) and Mary Byne of Hellingly mar.

Bexhill.

1681. October 9. Thomas, son of Thomas Bines, bap.
1712. April 8. Thomas Byne bur.

Brede.

1698. June 24. John Bine, of the towne of Boorne, bur.

Burwash.

$15\frac{59}{60}$. March 18. William Byne and Agnes Day mar.
$166\frac{2}{3}$. February 17. William Byne bap.
$162\frac{6}{7}$. January 27. John Byne bur.
1633. May 11. John Byne bur.
1687. [ ]. Thomas Byne bur.
$169\frac{5}{6}$. February 26. Thomas Walker and Mary Bine mar.
1725. April 1. John Jarrett of Rotherfield and Mary Byne, widow, mar.

(*a*) On 9 January, $168\frac{3}{4}$, Richard Pettibone of Hellingly married at Ashburnham with Elizabeth Jenner of Hurstmonceux. Richard Pettibon, junior, was buried at Hellingly 29 November, 1707, and Richard Pettibon aged eighty, was buried there 24 February, $170\frac{8}{9}$.

CANTERBURY, ST. GEORGE'S.

1747. August 5. Joseph Cornelius of Dover, bachelor, and Sarah Bine of St. James, in Dover, widow, mar. by licence.

CARSHALTON.

1724. November 12. Mrs. Margaret Bine bur.

EWHURST.

1706. August 27. John, son of John Byne, bur.
1752. July 1. Mary Bine bur.
1775. April 20. William Bine bur.

HEATHFIELD.

1726. Nov. 21. Richard Parsons of Hawkhurst and Elizabeth Byne of Burwash mar.

LEWES, ST. JOHN'S SUB CASTRO.

1698. March 28. Mary Byne, servant to Mrs. Cruttenden, of this parish, bur.

LEWISHAM, KENT.

1718. August 11. Isaac, son of William Bine, bap.
171$\frac{8}{9}$. March 12. John, son of Jacob Bine, bap.
171$\frac{8}{9}$. March 24. Jon, son of Jacob Boyne, bur.

LONDON, ST. DIONIS BACKCHURCH.

1640. June 3. William Martin and Ellenor Binde mar.

LONDON, ST. MARY ALDERMARY.

1587. November 27. John Bonner and Margaret Bine mar.

LONDON, ST. GEORGE'S, HANOVER SQUARE.

1817. August 26. Charles Byne and Maria Tharp mar.
1818. September 22. Charles Shone and Mary Ann Bine mar.

NUTHURST.

158$\frac{1}{2}$. February 26. Robert Bñde and Margaret Cooper mar.
1582. May 29. Margret Bñde bap.
1582. June 17. Margret Bñde bur.
1583. Nov. 10. James Bñde bap.
1586. September 24. Alexander Bynde and Margett Linfeild mar.
1587. November 19. Mary Binde bap.
1589. April 22. Margret Binde bur.
1592. September 24. Ann Bynde bap.
159$\frac{2}{3}$. March 1. Ann Binde bur.
159$\frac{2}{3}$. March 12. Jane Binde bur.
1690. July 24. John Juppe and Sarah Binde mar.

ROTHERFIELD.

173$\frac{0}{1}$. February 2. Thomas Bine bur.

RYE.

1714. November 1. Richard Byne and Mary Friend, both of Udimore, mar. by licence.

STEPNEY.

1698. May 22. Ralph Todd of Wapping, mariner, and Mary Bine, widow, mar.

WADHURST.

1683. April 28. Richard Dibley and Mary Bine mar.
168$\frac{7}{8}$. February 14. Thomas Byne and Elizabeth Watts mar.

WARBLETON.

1606. September 29. John Greenfield and Susan Byne mar.
1606. November 6. William Byne bur.

WESTMINSTER, ST. MARGARET'S.

154⅘. January 21. Thomas Bynde bur.

WINCHESTER, ST. MAURICE.

1549. November 24. George Parker and Juliana Bynd mar.

APPENDIX E

UNIDENTIFIED BYNES FROM OTHER SOURCES.

1471. Will of *Robert Byne*, by which he gave to the light of the Blessed Virgin Mary in St. Margaret's, Canterbury, 3*s.* 4*d.*, and to the reparation of the chancel of St. Mary there on the north side 6*s.* 8*d.* (Canterbury Wills A. vol. 2. fol. 8).

1473. Will of *William Bynde*, by which he gave to the lights of the cross in the church of St. Nicholas, at Wade, in Thanet, two bushels of barley, and to the light of St. Nicholas there three bushels of barley (Canterbury Consistory Wills, ii, fol. 450).

1540. July 15. John Bynde, a juror on the inq. p. m. of Thomas Oxenbridge, then taken at Echingham (*a*).

1550. April 2. *Jane Byne*, widow, assessed at 8*d.* to the second payment of the Lay Subsidy in the Hundred of Robertsbridge (Lay Subs. Roll. Suss., Rape of Hastings 190/239). The roll containing the third payment is imperfect, but her name does not appear in the roll 190/245, which contains the fourth payment made 4 March, 155½.

1551. July 9. Will of this date of Gylbert Pooke, of Salehurst, proved at Lewes 7 October, 1551 (Book A. 3, fol. 13), contains: " Item. I wyll to *Marye Byene* one

(*a*) 8 S.A.C., p. 222, note 57.

bed wth all things belonging at the discrecyon of Joane my wyeff."

1662. November 27. *William Byne* of Woodchurch, co. Kanc., miller, widower, and Elizabeth Mount of Great Chart, widow, to be married at St. Margaret, Canterbury (Cant. Marr. Lic. Series, iii, col. 45).

1685. November 19. Will of this date of *John Byne*, citizen and clothworker of London, thus disposed: "I give to my loving sonne Joseph Byne (*a*) and my loving daughters Elizabeth Byne and Anne Byne one negro girle and the rest of my commission negroes. I also give to my sonne Mr. Joseph Waygate a monkey and also I give to Mr. John Foster chirurgeon two white hattes and a gold ringe and a flowered silk wastcote. I also give to Mr. John Wilkinson a set of gold buttons for sleeves and a journall and a sea charte and a gold ringe. I also give to Mr. Richard Bryant a carpenter all my mathematicall instruments. I give to Michael Cragnett a cap of Boween cloth and a great watchcote. I do make my sole executors Mr. John Foster and Mr. John Wilkinson." This will was proved 22 April, 1686, in P.C.C. (39 Lloyd), by Anne Byne, the relict of the Testator, who in the probate act is described as late of the parish of St. Martin's, Ludgate, the nominated executors having both died.

1686. June 28. Will of this date of *Thomas Bine* of Hooe mentions his sons *John* and *Thomas*, his wife Esther and his brothers-in-law, Thomas and John Williams. It was proved at Lewes 7 October, 1686, by the relict Esther (Book A. 37, fol. 150). "Thomas Byne of Hooe" was buried 4 July, 1686, at Wartling, where he had married with Esther Williams 29 June, 1671,

(*a*) Perhaps Joseph Bynes who married with Anne, baptized 25 May, 1635, at St. Dunstan's in the West, daughter of Philip Gyll, M.D. (Coll. Top. et Gen., vol. viii, p. 278, and Top. and Gen., vol. ii, p. 564).

and where their son Thomas Bine was baptized 20 February, 167½. This son, Thomas Byne, was buried at Hooe 4 May, 1711. Hester Bine was remarried at Hooe in 1687 to Thomas Horsecroft (α).

173⁰/₁. February 10. Letters of administration of this date of the effects of *Thomas Bine* of Rotherfield granted at Lewes to Bridgett Bine, the relict (B. 16, fol. 210). He was buried at Rotherfield 2 February, 173⁰/₁, and his widow, Bridgett, was buried there 1 July, 1739, and they were childless.

1692. December 26. Administration of effects of Henry Byne, late of Woolwich, bachelor, granted to his sister Anne Withers, wife of John Withers (Rochester Consistory Court, vol. 1678-95, fol. 154[a]). 1689, August 27. Administration of effects of John Bine, late of Woolwich, granted to his relict, Ruth Galter, alias Bine, now the wife of John Galter (*Ibid.*, fol. 72). Will dated in 1704 of Henry Byne is in Archdeaconry of Rochester wills, vol. 26, folio 270.

1728. December 23. Letters of administration of this date of *Ann* Elgar, alias *Byne*, widow, of Deptford, co. Kanc, granted to *Joyce Byne*, her sole daughter, out of P.C.C. A *John Byne* of Deptford married 13 November, 1637, at Lee, co. Kanc, with Rebecca Mosse of East Greenwich. In 1697 Mr. Bines had a faculty pew in Deptford Church (β). It appears from the suits of Andrews *v.* Byne (γ), and Byne *v.* Jones (δ), that John Hall of Deptford, who died 20 May, 1691, by his will dated 5 February, 169⁰/₁, devised certain houses in Deptford to his grandson, *John Byne*, and certain other houses

(α) For marrying these without publication of banns or a license, Thomas Bowers, vicar of Hooe, was proceeded against 25 October, 1687 (Act Book of Consistory Court, 1686-90).

(β) Hasted's Hist. of Kent by Drake, vol. i, p. 27, note.

(γ) Chanc. Proc. B. and A., 1714-1758, Reynardson, 2417.

(δ) *Ibid.*, Winter, 704.

and land to his own daughter, Elizabeth Mason, widow, for life, and after her death to John Byne; and that Elizabeth Mason, by her will dated 10 July, 1710, gave all her real and personal estate to her daughter-in-law, Ann Byne, widow [of John Byne], in trust, to be equally divided among Ann Byne's children, namely Joyce Byne, Joseph Byne, Anne Byne, Elizabeth Byne, and Jane Byne; And that in July, 1719, Ann Byne, the widow, was remarried to Thomas Elgar of Deptford, and died in 1720; And that both Jane Byne and Joseph Byne (who owned three other houses in Deptford) died under age. The christian name of Elizabeth Mason's first husband, Byne, does not appear. The name of Joseph Byne occurs in the register of Merchant Taylors' School under date 12 March, 170$\frac{6}{7}$. A Charles Bynes of East Greenwich was married 2 February, 17$\frac{19}{20}$, at St. Benet's, Paul's Wharf, to Mary Gilby.

1748. March 9. Will of this date of *Benjamin Byne*, of St. Paul, Shadwell, mariner, by which he gave all his property to his wife, Sarah, who, as executrix, proved it 7 July, 1760, in P.C.C. (273 Lynch).

1761. July 8. Letters of administration of this date of the effects of *John Byne*, a matross in His Majesty's Royal Regiment of Artillery in Germany, bachelor, were granted to George Byne, his brother, out of P.C.C.

Feet of Fines, Sussex.

Michaelmas. 7 Car. I. Thomas Byne, plaintiff, and Thomas Bryan, deforciant of land in East Grinstead.

Feet of Fines, Kent.

Easter. 10 Car. I. J. Longley, plaintiff, and Mary Byne, deforciant of land in Benenden.

APPENDIX F

Miscellanea

1301. October 10. Robert Byene taxed for the 15th at 2*s.* 5¾*d.* at Colchester (α).

1405. July 22. *John de Binde* occurs at Beverley, co. Ebor. (β)

Before 1450. *Avelyne*, widow of *Clement Bynde*, purchased land in Wymondham, co. Norf., which she vested in feoffees, and died leaving a will whereof she made John Wardeyn and John Barker executors, with directions to sell such land and to dispose of the proceeds for her soul after which her executors sold it, but two of her feoffees, one of whom was a priest, refused to recognize the rights of the purchasers (γ).

1468. May 12. Letters patent granting a pardon of outlawry to *John Bynde* of the parish of Lansalwys, co. Cornub., "yoman," for not appearing in the court of the late King to answer Robert de Veer, knight, touching a debt of 53*s.* 4*d* (δ).

1477. May 20. *David Byne*, a juror at Berwick upon Tweed, on an inquiry as to heirship (ε).

1478. June 10. Pardon or release to *Thomas Byne*, late customer or collector of the great and petty custom, the subsidy of wools, hides, and woolfells, and other subsidies in the ports of Plymouth and Fowey and ports and places adjacent, of all offences committed by him,

(α) Rot. Parl., vol. i, p. 254[b].
(β) Beverley Town Documents (Selden Soc.), p. 45.
(γ) Blakeney *v.* Coppyng, Early Chanc. Proc., Bundle 19, No. 192.
(δ) Cal[r]. of Patent Rolls, 8 E. 4, pt. i, p. 72.
(ε) Hist. MSS., 1902, Milne Holme, p. 263.

and all fines, amerciaments, issues, debts, accounts, and arrears due from him to the King (α).

1496. *Thomas Byne*, a burgess of Plymouth. (β).

1520. July 16. Among the expenses at Guisnes for the interview between H. 8 and the French King "To *Mychell Bynde* hire of a house at Newman Bridge for a butchery 6 weeks, 10 shillings" (γ). Michael Byne also occurs in 1528 as a juror under a commission of sewers for the marches of Calais; in 1529 as a juror on an inquisition with regard to reclaiming land there in which he is described as "of the county of Guisnes"; and in 1531 as a man receiving payment "for reede" (δ).

1524. August 1. *Ralph Byne* was appointed one of the commissioners of Subsidy for Surrey. (ε).

1532. March 19. Lease by *Joan Bynde*, prioress of St. John Baptist, Halywch (Holywell), to William Burche, of land in Fenchurch Street, London (ζ). This was a Benedictine nunnery in Shoreditch. In Dugdale's "Monasticon," vol. iv, p. 392, it is stated that the name of Joan Lynde occurs as prioress in conventual leases in the Augmentation Office on 1st October, 1515, and again in 1534 (η).

Temp. H. 8. Petition in the Star Chamber by Katherine Dawe as plaintiff against John Dawe, and the members

(α) Patent Roll, 18 E. 4, pt. i, m. 10.

(β) Hist. MSS., vol. ix, pt. i, p. 274. A suit in Chancery was brought, *circa* 1500, by John Greselyng and Isabell his wife, daughter and heiress of Thomas Byend, against his widow, Elsette Byend, and Thomas Cock his executor for the recovery of the deeds relating to some property in Plymouth (Early Chanc. Proc., Bundle 240, No. 41).

(γ) Letters and Papers, For. and Dom., H. 8, vol. iii, p. 335.

(δ) *Ibid.*, vol. iv, pp. 2228 and 2392, and vol. v, p. 183.

(ε) *Ibid.*, vol. iv, p. 234. (ζ) *Ibid.*, vol. v, p. 412.

(η) In P.R.O. list of Sheriffs, p. 204, Augustine Bynde is stated to have been one of the sheriffs of London and Middlesex in 1550, but this is a misprint for Hynde. See London Inq. p. m. (Brit. Rec. Soc.), p. 132, where the inq. of Augustin Hynde is given as taken 26 October 1, Ph. and M.

of a jury of whom one was *Thomas Bynde* as defendant with regard to a verdict as to the estate of the plaintiff's late husband at Burwash (α).

1562. November 19. *Margaret*, widow of *Robert Byne*, filed a bill in Chancery against Nycholas Fettyplace, alleging that her late husband leased for a number of years a messuage and land in Chyldrey and Sparsholde, co. Berks., from Alexander Fettyplace, and by his will left the lease to the plaintiff, and that the lease had by casualty come into the hands of the defendant, who by colour of having possession thereof vexed and troubled the plaintiff at the common law for the premises (β).

1563. January 26. *Thomas Bynde* of Little Maplested, co. Essex, filed a bill in Chancery against John Parke, who had purchased the reversion upon a lease to the plaintiff of tenements called Collyns and Goodriche, and had ejected him (γ).

1589. Between September 27 and October 4 "one Mr. Byne preached on the Sondaie" at Lord Derby's (δ).

1658. August 31. Will of this date of *Robert Binde* of Lammarsh, co. Essex, farmer, by which he gave to Sally his wife, £150; to his brother John Binde, dwelling at Stannard Rivers in Essex, £10; to his cousin John Binde, son of John Binde his brother, £10; to his cousin Margaret Binde, daughter to his brother John, £5; to his cousin Edward Binde, son to his brother John, 40*s*.; to his sister Sparrow 20*s*. a year for five years. This will was proved 14 December, 1658, by Alice Binde the relict (P.C.C. 675, Wootton)

Undated. A new ballad to an old tune; verses upon Mr. Bine at Co^ple^ (qu. Constantinople) addressed "by G. Etheridge

(α) Star Chamber Proc., H. 8, vol. xii, fol. 155.
(β) Chanc. Proc. B. and A., Series ii, Bundle 27, No. 20.
(γ) Chanc. Proc. B. and A., Series ii, Bundle 8, No. 95.
(δ) Derby Household Book (Chetham Soc.), vol. 31, p. 66.

to K. L. at Co^ple^ begin: "I prithee gentle maid be kinder to thy swaine" (α).

1787. October 3. Died at Hull *Francis Bine*, Esq., Sheriff of that town and port, senior assistant of the Trinity House and a merchant of Hull (β). He was admitted a freeman of Hull 12 January, 1764, and was Chamberlain of the Borough in 1784. He had six daughters and one son, Francis Bine, baptized at Trinity Church, Hull, 30 December, 1767, who died early. Francis Bine, Esq., was buried at Kirkella, co. Ebor, 15 October, 1787, and his widow Elizabeth was buried there 23 July, 1789.

1805. January 10. "London Gazette" of this date contains dispatch from Head Quarters' Camp before Bhurtpore, mentioning among the wounded *Lieut. Byne* of the 75th Regt. (γ).

(α) MSS. of J. H. Gurney. Hist. MSS., 12th Report, vol. ix, p. 151. Sir George Etheredge (1636-1689) is said to have been sent in 1680 on an embassy to Turkey, and in 1686 he was minister at Ratisbon. This ballad is not in his works as edited by Verity, 1888.

(β) Gent. Mag., vol. 57, pt. ii, p. 936, and see P.R.O. list of sheriffs, p. 191, sub anno 1786.

(γ) Ann. Reg., vol. 75, p. 665.

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ERRATA

P. 38, line 11, *for* "1662" *read* "1602."

P. 176, line 5, *for* "(δ)" *read* "(B)."

P. 184. The note (δ) should be (γ), and the note (ε) should be (δ).

WILLIAMS.

NOW, 580; | EMMA, bur. 26 Dec., 1624. = (2) JOHN BOWYER, m. 2 July, 1588.

CICELY, bur. 27 Sept., 1590, cœl.

MARY, d. inf.

ELIZABETH, m. 3 June, 1599. = SIR THOMAS NORTON.

KATHARINE, M. L. 29 April, 1609. = CURTES BARWICK.

, bap. 62½; Sept.,

9

IN BYNE, b. 30 June, 49; d. l.

10

WILLIAM BYNE, bap. 28 Jan., 1651; m. Jan., 167¾; d. 1710. = SARAH PENGRY.

(1) . . . LEE.

11

AUDREY, bap. 4 Nov., 1655. = (2) . . . ELLIOTT.

WILLIAM EGERTON.

MARTHA.

CHARLOTTE.

ANNE MARIA.

MARY. = . . . TURNER.